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# Bay State Guard Slashed; Three Fleets in U. S. Navy; British Bomb in Albania

### The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 8, 1941

### New England: Committee Cuts Guard Funds

**The Massachusetts Legislature's Ways and Means Committee** today slashed the $350,000 appropriation proposed for the State Guard by $86,000, and reduced the Guard personnel from 7,000 to 5,000 men. [Details: Page 11.]

**Russell A. Wood,** Massachusetts State Auditor defeated for re-election, was appointed to the Fall River Finance Board. [Details: Page 11.]

**The President's budget recommendations** included $2,808,900 for naval stations in New England and $3,000,000 for a new Coast Guard station at New London, Conn. [Details: Page 11.]

**British troops** numbering 100,000 are massed on the Ethiopian border, according to passengers reaching Boston by steamship from South Africa today. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

**The Boston Police Department** could save $500,000 a year by squeezing down an inflated pay roll, the Finance Commission charged. [Details: Page 1.]

**Robert A. Hurley** was inaugurated as Governor of Connecticut. [Details: Page 11.]

### In Washington: Navy Reorganized, Strengthened

**Reorganization** of the United States Navy into three main fleets—the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic—was ordered today by Secretary Knox, who announced at the same time that President Roosevelt had authorized an increase of 42,000 in naval manpower. [Details: Page 2.]

**It took 1,071 closely printed pages** for President Roosevelt to give Congress all the details of his "total defense" budget. [Details: Page 7.]

**An executive order** set up an Office for Production Management for Defense as a supreme directorate for the defense program, with William S. Knudsen as Director General and Sidney Hillman as his associate. [Details: Page 1.]

**Former Senator Sherman Minton** of Indiana is to be one of the President's Administrative Assistants, President Roosevelt announced.

**Chairman Emory S. Land** of the Maritime Commission was called to the White House today to discuss the projected program for construction of 200 Government-owned commercial vessels.

**Speaker Rayburn** reported after a conference with Secretaries Hull and Morgenthau that "progress is being made" in forming a plan for expanded aid to Britain and hinted that legislation involved might be considered by House and Senate at the same time.

### In Albania: British Bomb Elbasan

**Bombing of Elbasan,** important Italian center in Albania, was carried out by British bombers in snow, sleet and rain.

**Greek destroyers** penetrated to Valona, Italian port, and shelled it without opposition from the Italian Navy.

**Italian evacuation** of civilians from Valona in preparation for final defense was reported by Greece. About 35,000 wounded and sick soldiers were also said to have been evacuated from the port.

**Meatless days** were increased by the Greek Government from five to six, meat being served only on Sunday.

### Americas: Paraguay Reports Revolt Attempt

**Asuncion, Paraguay** (AP)—Quiet prevails throughout Paraguay following failure of an alleged conspiracy against the Government, an official announcement said today. The Government said the "abortive revolt" was headed by retired Col. Federico Schmidt and added it "has the situation well in hand." No other details of the incident, which occurred Sunday night, were disclosed.

### Air and Sea: Low Estimate on British Damage

**Damage in Britain** to war-producing industries was estimated at not more than five per cent by a correspondent of the Associated Press who returned recently from England. [Details: Page 4.]

**Raids over Britain** were limited to the bombing of an East Anglian town by a lone Nazi warplane. Snow and cold weather grounded British and German airmen for the second successive night. [Details: Page 4.]

**Britain's naval reserve** is to be expanded by the immediate training of an undisclosed number of men for three months, after which they will be transferred to merchant ships for the duration of the war.

### In Europe: Bulgaria Refuses Troop Passage

**Bulgaria** was reported to have refused to permit passage of troops over its territory. [Details: Page 6.]

**Spain's Council of Hispanicism**—described as a "Spanish World Axis"—was formed to link the Spanish race throughout the world with particular emphasis on Latin America. [Details: Page 6.]

### Great Britain: Meat Ration Reduced

**Britain** sharply reduced its meat ration as a result of use of ships to supply the British Forces in North Africa. [Details: Page 6.]

**Minister of Labor** Ernest Bevin formed an engineering branch in the Labor Ministry "to advise on engineering matters especially in relation to the work of the munitions labor supply organization."

**Britain offered** to lift blockade to permit food to reach children in unoccupied France. [Details: Page 1.]

### Far East: Chungking Restricts Chinese Abroad

**China's Executive Yuan** today forbade Chinese abroad to render military or political service to foreign governments without permission of the Chinese Government. The order does not apply to Chinese holding foreign citizenship.

**Thai and French Indo-China** hostilities took a more critical turn as unconfirmed reports said Siamese invasion forces had penetrated 20 miles into Indo-China to Sisophon. [Details: Page 5.]

### In Libya: 'Gen. Electric Whiskers' Missing

**Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli,** nicknamed "Gen. Electric Whiskers," Italian commander who was reported captured at Bardia over the week end, was now stated to have eluded the British troops. [Details: Page 4.]

**British units** were stated to be operating west of Tobruk, virtually cutting off communications between that port and the main body of Italians in West Libya. [Details: Page 6.]

**American planes** were announced to be operating in North Africa—mainly Glenn Martin bombers—and are proving themselves well adapted to work in the desert, although their arrival in that field is described as only a "trickle." [Details: Page 1.]

**Total casualties** of British Imperial forces in North Africa incurred in the capture of Bardia were stated to be less than 600.

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# Fin Com Urges Boston Police Reorganization

**Too many high officers, too much nonpolice activity cited in sweeping survey.**

In the most exhaustive and far-reaching report on the Boston Police Department in decades, the Boston Finance Commission today charged that the Department is over-staffed with superior officers, that it is wasting an important part of its manpower in non-police activities, and that duplication make drastic reorganization desirable.

Although the Commission gave no specific figures for possible savings, authoritative sources estimated today that pay roll savings of at least $500,000, or 10 per cent of the entire cost of the $5,000,000 Department, would result from adoption of the Commission's suggestions. The Commission denied the assertions of police officials that there is an unavoidable shortage of manpower at the present time.

Studded with varied economy proposals, the 104-page document reveals to public view the conditions behind the current controversy over appointment of additional patrolmen. Its immediate tendency is to discourage the Mayor from approving new appointments. It encourages a return to the no-hiring policy for the Department.

**Opposes Set Quota**

Vigorously opposing establishment of a definite quota of 2,000 men as proposed by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, the Commission declares it "seems obvious that no definite quota of any number can be fixed" until it is determined how many men could be made available for police work by abolishing some activities and reorganizing others.

The Commission's recommendations fall into two classes:

1. Those urging administrative changes in order to accomplish more work with fewer or lower-salaried men.

2. Those suggesting the curtailment of nonpolice services.

**Administrative Changes**

Regarding administrative changes, the Commission charges:

That the work of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and the Special Officers attached to the police stations throughout the City duplicate each other.

That station houses can be operated efficiently without captains.

That the captains, or one of the three lieutenants, at each of the stations, should be transferred to other work and the supervision of the divisions lodged with four of the five deputy superintendents.

That the two Roxbury stations could be consolidated and that either the North End or the West End Station could be merged with the Charlestown Division. If it is found necessary to keep these station houses open, management could be merged, the Commission states.

That Deputy Superintendents have, in the past, sometimes been appointed because they had "special influence," not because they were needed.

**Too Many Promotions**

That there have been too many promotions to the high-salaried ranks with consequent drain on the number of patrolmen, who constitute the essential manpower reservoir of the Department.

That too many officers are engaged in clerical work at Headquarters which could be done either by civilians, by disabled policemen, or by lower-paid uniformed men.

That too many officers are assigned to such nondepartmental duties as keeping order in the Court House and the District Attorney's office, or giving service to other State and County agencies.

"The underlying reason for many of these special assignments outside the City service," says the Commission, "may often be traced back to the desire of particular officers to obtain a desirable assignment. . . ."

**Nonpolice Duties**

Regarding nonpolice duties the Department carries out, the report states:

"A host of special duties involving untold time is performed by the Boston police, the upshot of which is to occupy men who would otherwise be available to ordinary protective patrol. . . .

"There appears to be almost no limit beyond which the police will not go in trying to accommodate the public."

The Commission suggests that the Junior Police project has not yet produced convincing proof of its value. "The present attempt of 17 men to care for the wants of 17,000 boys is a picture of such diffusion of effort that one wonders what effect it can have." More than 1,000 officers would be required to do the work in a "comprehensive" manner, the report continues.

The Commission questions whether certain duties imposed by statute should rest upon the Police Department. These include police listing, issuance of licenses, investigation of automobile accidents for insurance companies.

# Britain to Permit U. S. To Feed French Children

**London agrees to personal request from President to allow Red Cross to distribute relief in unoccupied parts of France but blockade policy is to remain unchanged—Flour and milk for Spain.**

**LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Britain has agreed to a personal request from President Roosevelt to allow clothing and foodstuffs for children in unoccupied France to pass the British blockade.**

**The consent was with the understanding that distribution would be under direct supervision of the American Red Cross.**

**The decision in no way alters the British policy of blockading unoccupied France.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The United States, with consent of Great Britain, will soon begin to distribute dried milk and concentrated foods to the children of unoccupied France. It will also send along a trial consignment of flour and milk for distribution in Spain.

The move, it is emphasized, should not be looked upon as an entering wedge for those who favor general American feeding of Europe. Distribution of the limited food shipments will be carefully supervised by the American Red Cross. They are destined chiefly for children on whose welfare the future of these nations depends.

Feeding of children in the non-occupied areas has been advocated for some time by Red Cross officials but only now has the British Government given its consent for such aid to pass through its blockade.

At the same time, there are indications of even tighter restrictions being clamped down on individuals and private organizations attempting to give aid to occupied areas in violation of United States and British policy. British agents in Bermuda yesterday relieved Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, Paris dress designer, of 13,000 vitamin capsules she was taking from the United States to Paris for distribution through the American Friends Service Committee, Quaker relief group.

**Government Is Hesitant**

The Red Cross donation of flour to Spain is scarcely more than a gesture to millions of hungry people, but this Government is hesitant about doing more until Spain decides whether she will line up with the Axis or with the democracies.

The Red Cross has been besieged with appeals to fight child starvation in unoccupied France, not only from outsiders but from members of its own staff who were in France at the time of the German invasion.

**"Mercy Ship" Being Loaded**

Although the Red Cross received special permission from Congress last year to enter ports in combat zones, no relief ships have gone to France since last Summer when the McKeesport landed a cargo to Marseilles.

The Red Cross is now loading a "mercy ship" to carry a $1,176,000 cargo of critically-needed relief supplies for Greek war victims. The vessel, the S. S. Kassandra Louloudis, provided by the Greek Government, will leave New York for Athens about Jan. 15 and sail via Suez with 12,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, medical supplies, clothing, ambulances and hospital trucks.

Concerted effort is also being made here to get the United States to send food to Finland while Britain is letting the blockade bars down a little, but thus far permission for such shipments has not been given.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference today described the alleviation of suffering in all parts of the world as a general policy of the United States. Circumstances in unoccupied France, he said, permit application of this policy there at this time.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, said the program "will depend on developments and fulfillment of the general conditions of the agreement."

## To Dare Blockade

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 8 (AP)—Postal authorities announced that the French merchant ship Mendoza, loaded with meat, wool and other products, would sail late today in an attempt to reach France.

British sources insisted that the 8,199-ton freighter would not be permitted to pass through the British blockade. They noted that two British auxiliary cruisers—the Asturius at Montevideo and the Queen of Bermuda near Rio de Janeiro—might be available to intercept it.

It was learned that the French Government is purchasing 4,000 tons of frozen beef from the Uruguayan Government packing plant after Argentina firms showed disinclination to sell additional meat in the face of British disapproval.

Two other French merchantmen in port here, the Campana, 10,816 tons, and the Formose, 9,975 tons, are being painted in preparation for loading to follow the Mendoza to their German-conquered homeland.

## Food for Paris

VICHY, France, Jan. 8 (AP)—The French Government ordered an immediate increase in rations and acceleration of food transport to Paris today to relieve a serious food shortage in the Nazi-occupied capital.

Butchers will be permitted to send unlimited amounts of meat to Paris, it was announced. Butchering in the provinces, less affected by the shortage, will be restricted.

An immediate increase was ordered for January rations of bread, sugar, dried vegetables, rice, noodles and preserves in Paris.

# Reverses Abroad Put Italy On Full War Basis at Home

**By Saville R. Davis**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, Jan. 8—On the home front today Italy is preparing an economic answer to what it considers was chiefly an economic defeat in Africa.

The series of decrees issued during the past fortnight has placed Italian economy on a full wartime basis. The object is to produce the machines of mechanized warfare as rapidly as possible. All other considerations, both industry and the consumer, for the first time are to be rigidly subordinated to this one purpose.

This effort stems from Gen. Rudolfo Graziani's report to Premier Mussolini as Commander of the North African Army, giving the causes for the Italian defeat at Sidi Barrani. In this report he frankly attributed the British success to their "overwhelming superiority in motorized war machines." To meet this it is not only necessary to replace the present losses but also to build up a corresponding superiority for the Italian forces.

**Italian Air Force**

Moreover, Italian Air Force units returned from the Channel front last week with experience which Italy ingenuously indicates may "prove useful."

[British reports of the number of Italian planes shot down without comparable losses by the Royal Air Force indicates that Premier Mussolini's efforts did not particularly distinguish itself in co-operating with the Germans in the battle over Britain.]

However, Italy is preparing to meet the challenge of the increasing numbers of British planes of the latest models. As Il Duce said in his last public speech Italy is to produce new and faster aircraft.

**Industrial Dictator**

The task devolves upon the newly named industrial dictator, Renato Ricci. His appointment marks the end of the seven months period in which the German victory was thought to be just around the corner and did not appear. It is now realized that it is necessary to put forth the maximum Italian

*Continued on Page 6, Column 3*

# *Gala 'Fashion Futures' Show U. S. Bid for Style Leadership*

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—"The most significant feminine style show ever staged in the Americas"—so say its sponsors—starts tonight, and fashion experts from all over the country are here to see it.

The display, "Fashion Futures," is the largest co-operative presentation of American designs since New York succeeded Paris—at least temporarily—as fashion center of the world. It will conclude tomorrow night. The affair, at the Hotel Astor, is sponsored by The Fashion Group, Inc.

In the two evenings, 200 mannikins will display 500 garments priced from $10 to $400. Between 200 and 300 companies have pooled their style resources for anonymous display at the show in the interests of America's $3,000,000,000-a-year garment industry.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been invited to the opening, and Mayor F. H. La Guardia will radiocast in Spanish to South America.

Tickets, costing $15, were sold only to the fashion trade—manufacturers, designers, and merchandisers. There were only 1,800 tickets for the show and a supper.

The rehearsal for the event began yesterday in mid-afternoon, and dragged on until the milkman reached Times Square.

The first two hours were given over to conference.

More consultation followed at intervals, with an interlude in which sound effects were tested.

Backstage, scores of pretty models milled in a motley array of new styles, amid piles of hat boxes.

Asked "Why does this rehearsal take so long?" a member of the committee explained that it was a vast co-ordination job. More than 200 companies are participating.

Another young woman explained that all the extra business was because, "Darling, New York's now the style center of the world."

Among American style connoisseurs who helped plan the event are Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, Mrs. Carmel Snow, Miss Dorothy Shaver, Miss Julia Coburn, Miss Eleanor Le Maire, Miss Sara Pennoyer, and Miss Virginia Pope.

# Record Defense Budget Reflects World at War; U. S. to Spurt Production

**Knudsen and Hillman get unlimited power to push industry to wartime pitch.**

**President calls for $17,500,000,000 and unrestricted defense spending.**

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Washington looked today for the first manifestations of a new approach to the problems of accelerating the defense effort under the new super-defense agency set up by President Roosevelt yesterday.

It found the new mood in the joint statement issued by the four-man Office of Production Management, and by half a dozen subsequent developments indicating a firmer approach to difficult price, production and personnel problems here.

President Roosevelt formally set up a four-man key defense electorate, known as the "Office of Production Management" with co-equal powers to William S. Knudsen, Director General, and to Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General. With this action out of the way, events flowed fast.

**No "Business as Usual"**

Mr. Knudsen, defense production head, warned a closed session of the nation's tool manufacturers to forget about "business as usual" and get their job done "darn quick," by farming out orders to idle plants.

Leon Henderson, Defense Price Commissioner, told iron and steel men to reduce voluntarily scrap prices several dollars a ton or face "drastic steps looking to control" of prices.

Harriett Elliott, Defense Commissioner in Charge of Consumers Interests, urged new legislation establishing rent controls in "certain vital areas."

Speaker Sam Rayburn conferred with Treasury officials on the draft of the new British lease-lend legislation.

Nineteen American Federation of Labor building construction unions agreed not to strike on defense projects.

A public opinion poll by Dr. George Gallup revealed Americans favoring tax sacrifices in the present emergency, a majority even supporting federal income taxes for every family right down to those on relief.

**Keynote of Sacrifice**

With these developments were others here today all indicating a new, grimmer national temper in the face of the emergency which Mr. Roosevelt told Congress made the United States "the arsenal of democracy."

In a joint statement, the four members of the new office for production management set the keynote of co-operation and sacrifice.

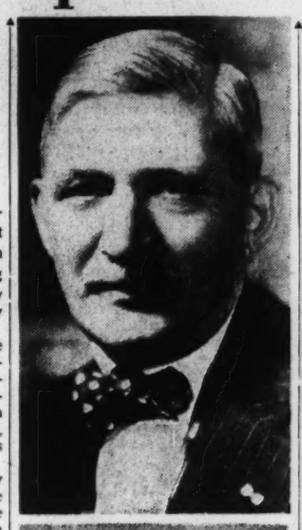
"We shall have need of the active, aggressive and enthusiastic co-operation of every man, woman and child in the United States if we are to make this arsenal in America adequate to the successful defense of democracy and freedom."

Mr. Roosevelt was questioned at the press conference yesterday after announcing the new defense setup, and difficult matters were boldly probed by reporters. Chief of these was why a one-man head had not been named to run the preparedness program like Mr. Baruch in the World War, instead of the two-man Knudsen-Hillman leadership which the President offered.

Again and again using the anal-

*Continued on Page 8, Column 1*

**Text of President's order establishing Office of Production Management: Page 8.**



Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

**William S. Knudsen**

Top) Director General, Office of Production Management co-equal partner with

**Sidney Hillman**

(Below) Associate Director General.

# British Tanks Sever Italian Line to Tobruk

**LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—British mechanized units have progressed west of Tobruk, and that Libyan port is cut off, except for the movement of small patrols, British military circles said today.**

**There still is a possibility that "a squad or two" of Italian soldiers might get through to Tobruk, but the Army of the Nile is in a position to prevent any larger reinforcements coming up, these circles declared.**

**By Harold G. Laycock**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, Jan. 8—American Glenn Martin aircraft were soaring over Britain's Middle East front even while President Roosevelt was proclaiming that the United States was democracy's arsenal.

This was revealed today by a high air authority, who stated that the arrival of American machines into this theater was still only a trickle, but would, it is hoped, develop into a steady flow.

This authority declared that the exceptional long-range quality of these planes and their general performance gave them a particular adaptability for the Middle East's peculiar requirements.

In the meantime, British planes are hanging on grimly to their task. Fighter and bomber squadrons that flew constantly over Bardia during the last week end were flying on the record of over 500 enemy machines shot down since June, against 80 British Imperial losses in the Middle East, where over 2,000 raids have been launched upon Italian objectives.

**Raids to Tripoli**

One third of these raids have been over Libya, where, cruising through the gritty fog of the desert's sandstorms they have shattered every Italian airport as far back as Tripoli. Evidence of the infallible accuracy of these raids has been unfolded time after time by the advancing Allied troops.

On Jan. 7 as they advanced as far as Tobruk, they stumbled over 40 unserviceable Italian planes on the El Adem landing ground south of the port.

Not only Blenheims, Wellington's, and other bombers had been re-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 8*

**President calls for $17,500,000,000 and unrestricted defense spending.**

**By Roscoe Drummond**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The controlling fact behind the $17,500,000,000 budget which President Roosevelt laid before the Congress today is that it reflects a world at war.

It provides a vivid, three-dimensional blueprint for the total defense of the United States. It shows something of what it costs a great democracy to survive in a world which has temporarily forgotten the ways of peace.

The demands of defense are such that the President, rather than recommend again raising the debt limit another $20,000,000,000 or $25,000,000,000, would favor wiping the debt limit statute from the books entirely.

On the other side of the picture the ordinary, non-emergency defense budget of the Government is for the fiscal year of 1941-42 brought into balance through a combination of some economy and increased tax revenue.

**Only a Beginning**

The two-year appropriation for anti-Axis defense, though still incomplete, will be $28,480,000,000. This is certain to be increased at least another $3,000,000,000 soon when the appropriations for the loan-lease plan to arm the embattled democracies are added to the present budget.

To the approximate $18,000,000,000 already appropriated from June 1940 through June 1941, another $10,811,000,000 more will be asked from Congress the coming year.

This is the defense side of the new budget. It encompasses 62 per cent of all the expenditures of the Federal Government.

Outside of defense some savings—the President thinks they are considerable, others may view them as unexpectedly slim—are in prospect. They will total $600,000,000. They represent a 15 per cent reduction in its subject to administrative, rather than legislative, action.

**Breaks All Bounds**

These are but a few of the vital statistics which stand out in Mr. Roosevelt's financial message, and the budget itself breaks records in all directions—although all of the records will not necessarily bring satisfaction.

With the additions certain to come, it is the largest budget Congress has ever been called upon to approve. It will exceed $20,000,000,000. Only one year, at the peak of the World War, approaches it. Pertinently, the President said to Congress:

"It is dangerous to prepare for a little defense. It is safe only to prepare for total defense."

It anticipates the highest deficit in American history: $9,200,000,000 The deficit the previous fiscal year was $6,200,000,000.

It estimates that the coming fiscal year will produce the largest revenue the Federal Treasury has ever received: $9,000,000,000

**Largest National Income**

It predicts for the fiscal year of 1941-'42 the largest national income the Nation has ever experienced: $86,000,000,000 to $88,000,000,000. The national income for the calendar year of 1940 was approximately $73,000,000,000; for the calendar year of 1941 the national income is estimated at $81,000,000,000.

All in all, it is evident that this is a budget which no American citizen can afford not to know about. These aren't just fiscal facts for the statistical jugglers to balance in the air; these aren't fanciful figures from "Never-Never Land." These facts and these figures, in part, tell the story of what the dictators are costing the American citizen to keep war from the shores of the Western Hemisphere.

Now Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of his willingness—one could properly say his cordial willingness—to see the statutory deb. limit, which is now set by Congress at $49,000,000,000 and will soon be exceeded even before new appropriations are made unless it is again raised, is that, in the President's judgment, it is not binding upon Congress anyway.

Mr. Roosevelt's theory is that when one statute of Congress conflicts with another, the latest statute is the binding one, and thus that an appropriation which exceeds the debt limit automatically nullifies the debt limit since the appropriation is the latest statute.

Broadly he views the theory of the statutory debt limit as a "fiscal monitor," a warning sign for Congress to think well before appropriating more funds without corresponding revenue, but practically without effect. Rather than be constantly raising the limit, the

*Continued on Page 8, Column 7*

**Text of President's budget message: Page 7.**

# Navy to Enlist 100 P. C. Man Power

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Elevation of the Atlantic naval patrol to fleet status and placing of the Asiatic fleet under the direct control of the main United States fleet was announced today for Feb. 1.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox also announced that he had been authorized by President Roosevelt to increase the regular and reserve personnel of the Navy from 190,000 to 232,000 men, thus bringing the country's rapidly expanding naval arm to 100 per cent man power.

Mr. Knox said further that he would ask Congress to authorize the construction of 280 auxiliary vessels, a large number of which will be submarine-chasers. No new destroyer authorizations are sought, he added.

The changes in the organization of the Atlantic and Asiatic divisions of the fleet are understood to have been dictated by the international situation. Thus the new Atlantic fleet, with its approximately 125 ships, will have its own Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, while the Asiatic fleet will be brought into closer co-ordination with the main United States fleet. Admiral Thomas J. Hart will continue to command the Asiatic fleet.

The regular Pacific fleet will be under the command of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who will also serve as Commander in Chief of the United States fleet, which now comprises the Asiatic, Pacific, and Atlantic fleets. Admiral Kimmel succeeds Vice-Admiral James O. Richardson who has been ordered to report to Secretary Knox for an as yet undesignated position.

In announcing the authorization to increase Navy personnel, Secretary Knox said that further increases would come as the fleet continues to grow under the present expansion program. He denied that there was any intention at the present time to increase the size of the Asiatic fleet.

The Secretary also declared that he did not favor sending any more destroyers to Great Britain.

"I don't think any more destroyers can be detached from our fleet without seriously impairing its efficiency," he said.

# Radio High-Frequency Band Brought Into Extended Use

**News in Radio**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Measuring the ultra-high and micro-frequencies has been one of the greatest problems in the region of wavelengths of 10 meters or smaller. The Radio Corporation of America claims to have, however, perfected recently a measuring device for these very high frequencies which it says will open up a great deal more of this band to use.

One of the original problems in ultra-high frequencies, obtaining necessary amounts of radiocasting power, has been largely solved.

But until these waves could be used to help test circuits and parts and "line up" (adjust) transmitters and receivers in the process of manufacture, a great portion of this band lay idle.

The R. C. A. measurement device is built in a box about two feet long and one foot high and is able to make fine measurements of radio waves of frequencies between 90,000,000 and 600,000,000 cycles a second. These are wavelengths from about 2½ meters down to wavelengths that might be spanned with the fingers if they were visible.

* * *

### Portable Telephone

A portable telephone which he claims can be carried anywhere and operated, without wires, even from a moving automobile, is the invention of Carl McKee Brainard, a Los Angeles high school student.

An abiding curiosity about things and the persistence to build apparatus in order "to find out why" are the tools which provide this young man with his inventive bent, according to the Associated Press.

Mr. Brainard has applied for a patent for his radio telephone and says a backer is ready to finance him. His device operates similarly to ship-to-shore wireless telephones, he explains. The portable unit is a regular "French" type telephone, which fits into a car glove compartment and transmits by short waves to the telephone at home.

Dialing on the portable unit transmits radio waves which are picked up on the home unit. Incoming calls ring both of the units. Mr. Brainard said that his equipment does not interfere with existing telephone equipment.

Mr. Brainard hatched up the idea, he says, after forgetting continually what his mother had sent him to the store for.

### Magazine on the Air

To strengthen cultural ties with Latin America, Readers Digest, a monthly magazine, this week began a series of radio programs over General Electric short wave station WGEO, in Schenectady, N. Y. These programs are based on the new Spanish language edition of the magazine.

A. L. Cole, Barclay Acheson, Herschel Brickle, and Gordon Carroll, Readers Digest executives, came to Schenectady for the first of the programs, which will consist of a reading or dramatization of an article in the magazine's Spanish edition in that language at 7:30 p. m. E. S. T. on Mondays. WGEO, which operates on 31.48 meters, beams them to Buenos Aires, Argentina. With an authorized power of 100 kilowatts, it is the most powerful short-wave radiocasting station in the Western Hemisphere.

# Inter-American Committee to Aid Security Boards

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—The International Labor Office here, has announced the establishment of an Inter-American Committee to Forward Social Security, to organize technical co-operation and the exchange of information among the social security boards and institutions in the American countries.

Decision to establish the committee was made at a conference at Lima earlier this month. The International Labor Office moved from Geneva to Montreal several months ago. The social security standards adopted at conferences at Santiago, Chile, in 1936, and at Havana in 1939 have been taken as the basis for future action of the new committee.

The establishment of this Inter-American committee is seen as proof of the growing realization in both North and South America of the importance of social security as a means of promoting social justice on the basis of economic welfare. It is generally recognized throughout the Americas that a sound social policy is a prudent defense of the economic life of a Nation and that it is essential to preparedness for self-defense, the International Labor Office states.

# Trolley Workers Strike in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8 (Wednesday) (AP)—Three thousand employees of the British-owned tramway company went on strike for higher wages today.

The walkout highlighted increasing labor unrest here in which numerous factory and business employees and even household servants have walked out, due chiefly to sharp rises in the cost of living.

The Japanese Army has refused to permit rice to enter the city, although it is plentiful in surrounding areas.

# *Reunion After Visit in Norway*

Wide World

**Youthful Traveler Reaches America After Lengthy Trip**

Axel Anderson of Woodside, Long Island, N. Y., greets his son, Axel Gorm Anderson, while mother looks on. The boy was visiting his grandparents in the Trondheim district of Norway when the Germans started their string of invasions. He missed the United States transport American Legion when that ship left Petsamo, Finland, in August. He came home on the American Export liner Siboney, from Portugal, after a journey through Germany and Spain, a notable experience for a youngster.

# Roosevelt Talk Called Magna Carta of Liberty

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—William Allen White, Honorary Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, and representatives of 16 mid-western chapters of the organization, urged Congress to enact legislation to carry out the proposals outlined by President Roosevelt Jan. 6 in his address to the Senate and House.

A statement, signed by Mr. White and adopted unanimously by the participants in the Committee's mid-western regional conference, set forth:

The President of the United States, speaking officially to the American Congress, proclaimed to the world the fact that this country believes that the only basis of peace is justice and that justice is founded upon broad principles of freedom which dignify man's self-respect both in the relations of men and nations.

In this proclamation may be found the Magna Carta of world freedom. We summon all good citizens to rally around the principles set forth in this clear-visioned document.

We call upon our congressmen to support with necessary legislation the President's proposals. We urge all good citizens to make it clear to their congressmen that this Nation will stand as a world champion of free men.

We demand a national policy which will give the United States leadership in this dark hour when liberty is challenged all around the world. Our national wealth, our vast industrial organization, our unshaken belief in democracy, all should move on one assembly line conveying to free men everywhere, captive nations, and those who are fighting the international slave driver, every ounce of strength, every pledge of understanding, every pound of energy that will enable them to rise in victory, taking their places in a world where reason rather than force shall animate the lives of men and dominate the capitals of nations.

### White Gets Bid

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, National Chairma nof the America First Committee has invited William Allen White, Honorary Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, to become a member of the America First Committee.

A copy of Mr. Wood's telegram to Mr. White set forth in part:

"In your statement of Dec. 23 you urged aid to England within the existing law but stressed the importance of maintaining the Neutrality Act, opposed sending American ships and American convoys into the war zone, and unequivocally denounced any efforts to get us into war.

"Because these are the views of the America First Committee, and because you now share our mutual concern over the increasing tempo of 'the ghost dance for war,' I would like to invite you to serve as a member of the America First Committee. We are anxious to have your support in our fight to keep the last great citadel of democracy out of war."

# Bellanca Plans Two Plants

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Announcement of plans to build a $2,000,000 airplane factory in Mexico City and a plant in New Bedford, Mass., for the manufacture of mosquito-type torpedo boats was announced today by Frank H. Bellanca, airplane designer, in a dispatch by the United Press. Mr. Bellanca said the Mexican plant would turn out two 350-mile-an-hour dive bombers a day and that the New Bedford factory might turn out both pursuit airplanes and torpedo boats.

Simultaneously, reports reached here that preliminary steps have been taken toward establishing the first Mexican naval and air base at La Paz, capital of the Southern District of Lower California.

Mr. Bellanca told the United Press that the Mexico City site had been chosen because the plant expects to supply the Latin-American market. Orders have been received from Mexico, a South American Government and another power friendly to Great Britain, he added.

The co-operation of the Avila Camacho Government has been obtained, with guarantees that imports of materials will be free of duty and that the Mexican Government will not interfere with the price of the craft. The plant will be built at Valbuena Field, he said, with production expected in six months.

The project is backed by American capital already obtained, Mr. Bellanca disclosed.

# Municipal Debt Is Reduced By Ontario Cities

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — Substantial improvement in the affairs of Ontario municipalities is to be seen in the recent published sixth annual report of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs for 1939, which showed that in that year the Ontario municipal debt was reduced to $376,000,000—its lowest figure since 1923.

The gross debenture debt amounted to $388,200,000 or $112.75 per capita at the end of 1939, as against $404,300,000 or $119.11 per capita at the close of 1938, a net reduction for the year of more than $16,000,000.

Sinking funds on hand increased during the year from $61,700,000 to $63,300,000, leaving the net debenture debt standing at $325,000,000 or $94 per capita, whereas a year earlier it had been $343,000,000, or $101 per capita.

The report, prepared by J. H. Lowther, Municipal Statistician and E. A. Horton, Deputy Minister, was issued under the authority of T. B. McQuesten, Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs, and has been enlarged to include more data on a wider range of municipalities, thus increasing its value to the public. The department reports 940 incorporated municipalities, of which 27 are cities, 148 towns, 156 villages, 571 townships and 38 county administrative units.

### 4,923 Green Benches In St. Petersburg

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Census of the Sunshine City's famous green benches shows there are a total of 4,923 in the downtown hotel and shopping center.

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# Defense Work in Small Plants

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Relaxation of some portions of the Walsh-Healey Act to encourage a greater participation in national defense production by small industrialists is under consideration by the House Naval Affairs Committee, now investigating naval production progress.

The Chairman, Representative Carl D. Vinson (D) of Georgia, said that some change in the Act, which forbids Government contracts to manufacturers not meeting Federal labor standards, might be necessary, after Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, revealed that certain small concerns had shied away from Government contracts because of the Act.

Although Admiral Towers did not indicate that the Act had been a major contributor to rearmament delay, he said that this unwillingness on the part of small concerns, many of whom had never before done business with the Government, had made it difficult on occasion for big-scale industrialists to "farm-out" some of their work.

Neither Mr. Vinson nor Admiral Towers indicated how far they thought it would be wise or necessary to go in relaxing Walsh-Healey regulations, but it is believed certain that Congress will not push relaxation to a point where it will antagonize labor.

Testimony so far given at the Committee's hearing s is taken here to indicate that no one factor, such as the Walsh-Healey Act, can be blamed for lagging production, but that the blame must be laid at the door of inadequate planning coupled with a volume of orders which American industry was unable to handle without drastic reorganization of methods.

# Paderewski Homeland Hailed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Hope that Ignace Paderewski, pianist and first Prime Minister of Poland, would be able to return to a "liberated and free" homeland in the near future was voiced at a luncheon in honor of the Polish musician and statesman and his sister, Mme. Antonina Wilkonska, at the Lotus Club here yesterday. Mr. Paderewski, who returned to this country in November, was unable to be present at the luncheon, and Mme. Wilkonska occupied the place of honor on the dais.

Speakers at the meeting, which was arranged by a special committee aided by Frank L. Polk, former Undersecretary of State, included Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Miss Dorothy Thompson, writer of the New York Herald-Tribune; Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the editorial staff of the New York Times, and Theodore Steinway, a life-long friend of the Polish leader.

Mayor La Guardia, praising Mr. Paderewski as a man who had "brought so much happiness to so many people," declared that the American people realized that Poland's position under the Nazi heel was not the final solution to the Nation's problem and voiced confidence that the Nation would again be free.

Miss Thompson said the Poles had recognized "with complete clarity" the situation the world was up against" before their overthrow, up against before their overthrow.

"Had the rest of the world recognized it as Poland did, the present situation would not have existed," she held. "By her great sacrifice she gave the rest of the world time to realize what it was to get."

Mrs. McCormick declared that Poland was not dead, adding that "it lives an agonizing life in the soul of every Pole."

# Home Church Call Voiced by Landon

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8 (AP)—Alf M. Landon said yesterday that the time has come in the history of American churches to "protect the home base" by curtailing work in foreign fields so that some time in the future it may be again expanded overseas.

Speaking to a First Congregational Church audience, the former Kansas Governor and 1936 Republican presidential nominee asserted the "church is spread out too thin and trying to do too much work."

"The situation of the churches is desperate," he said. "Many are staggering under heavy debt loads and their colleges, homes, and other institutions are in the same shape. Ministers often are inadequately paid.

"We've got to send less money abroad. If we don't keep the home work going how are we going to keep foreign work going? How are we going to keep our colleges open or continue the activities of our girls and boys?

"The church must sacrifice part of its work to keep from endangering the whole."

### *President and Wife Greet 900 Officials*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — The President and Mrs. Rosevelt greeted nearly 900 officials of the Government departments last night at the second White House Reception of the season.

Receiving with Mr. Roosevelt in the Blue Room, Mrs. Roosevelt wore a frock of grey tucked net and lace with a slight train. At the V in back she had a diamond and emerald clasp.

Several members of the Cabinet and their wives dined at the White House before the reception. After greeting the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Cabinet members, the guests filed into the State Dining Room for refreshments.

# Dowding Says German Bid For Air Mastery Has Failed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Germany has already thrown everything it has into the air raids on Britain and there is no chance that it will ever master the Royal Air Force, according to Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, special British aircraft emissary to the United States.

Sir Hugh, who cammanded Britain's aerial "home defense" during the "all-out" German daylight raids of last August and September and the night ralds since, warned, however, that Germany can find many uses for its huge bomber fleet—one of them being great raids upon shipping off the British Isles. He said that British defense experts had been working on this very problem for some time and would not be caught napping.

In discussing the autumn struggle for air mastery over Britain, Sir Hugh said that British authorities did not believe that any German attempt at invasion had a chance of success so long as the Germans had failed to achieve this mastery. He pointed out that the destructive power of the R. A. F. was so tremendous that German landing parties both on the beaches of Britain and on the English Channel would be subjected to unbearable pressure.

**Denies Invasion Attempt**

At the same time, he put an end to persistent reports that the Germans had started out on an invasion attempt during the fall but had been repulsed by the RAF. He said that if such an attempt had been made, he, as responsible for a portion on the aerial defense against it, had never heard of it.

Although speaking calmly and with typical "British understatement," on one occasion Sir Hugh raised his voice and pounded on the table as he declared that the "British people are filled with cold anger and a steely will to finish this war, and are only fearful that their leaders do not realize this and may attempt a patched-up peace."

He added, however, that no such peace would ever be attempted while Prime Minister Winston Churchill was in office.

**Praises U. S. Planes**

Taking cognizance of reports that American planes were unsatisfactory for service with the RAF, Sir Hugh declared that an increasing number of American planes were giving invaluable service both in Britain and in the Near East.

"I don't think that everything in a British plane is best, nor do I think the same for everything in an American plane. American planes have some exceptionally fine features, particularly your blind-flying instruments, your navigational instruments, and your bombsights."

Sir Hugh said that among the types of American planes now doing yeoman work with the RAF are the Lockheed Hudson medium bomber, used in the coast patrol; the Glenn Martin medium bomber, being used in the Near East and Northern Africa, and the Curtiss Wright pursuit ship, which is known in the United States as the P-40 and in Britain as the Tomahawk.

He said the Curtiss was a fine ship but that the British had to alter it considerably, notably in radio equipment and speed-control mechanism, before using it. These changes were necessary since the ships had been originally ordered by the French on their specifications.

Sir Hugh, who describes himself as "the special civilian representative of Lord Beaverbrook," Chief of British Air Production, said that he had come to America "to be useful in any capacity in which I can help.

"I shall consult with officials to achieve the maximum agreement on the types of craft to go to Britain and on a common standard of equipment."

# 'Peaceful' Planes Still Being Made At Boeing Plant

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—Planes that carry no bombs and whose only function is the transportation of passengers and mail are being manufactured. At the big, new "Plant Two" of the Boeing Aircraft Company here the mass production of "flying fortresses" is receiving headline attention. At the older "Plant One" there are quietly being assembled six superclippers for Pan American Airways. Many of these are being sold to Britain for use in keeping the Empire in closer contact.

The new ships are of the same design and dimensions as the clippers that now fly between New York and Lisbon and between San Francisco and Hong Kong, and San Francisco and New Zealand. But they will incorporate several advancements, including greater horsepower and fuel capacity. These improvements will increase the traffic capacity, make increased schedules possible, and afford greater non-stop cruising range. They will carry a total of 5,400 gallons of gasoline.

The new clippers are now being assembled in huge jigs and scaffolding several stories high, the main hull, the engine nacelles, fitting together like a giant puzzle, until there is the completed fuselage ready for its wings which are assembled in another shop. Early in 1941 the first completed boat will be ready for transoceanic flight.

# Illinois Opens War Against Gamblers

BELLEVILLE, Ill. (AP)— Illinois bookmakers have begun a legal fight against Circuit Judge Maurice V. Joyce's sweeping anti-gambling injunction issued a month ago at the request of State Attorney General John E. Cassidy.

Jan. 6 was the last return date for half of the 2,500 defendants from all sections of the State who were named in Judge Joyce's Dec. 3 injunction aimed at closing all the illegal race betting establishments in the State. Representations of approximately 75 defendants appeared to file motions or answers. The others were ordered to answer within two weeks.

Judge Joyce said he would set the date for hearings Thursday, at which time the cases of two Chicago defendants already cited for violation of the writ are scheduled to be heard.

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# Washington Sideglances

***Miss Harron required to tell press what's in a name—Senators shuffle seats to sit beside each other—Chaplin to repeat 'Look Up' speech at concert—Three-column Congressional Record appears.***

By Mary Hornaday

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Blushing Unseen:** Marion J. Harron, lone woman member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, was surprised last week when she found her name on a list of "ten outstanding young American women of 1940," selected by a committee of women educators.

A tax specialist whose dealings with non-glamorous statistics seldom make the newspapers, Miss Harron had to call up the press associations and tell them her name was not "Harreon" as most papers carried it.

**Senatorial Chessboard:** The new Senator coming to Washington with decisions made as to which committees he wants to join generally rides for a fall. Choice of committee assignments goes first to men who have held other public offices, after that choice is allowed in alphabetical order.

New members draw for choice of seats in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Brewster of Maine and Senator Burton of Ohio, onetime roommates at Bowdoin College, will sit side by side on the Republican side, but not because they drew that way. Senator Brewster drew No. 1; Senator Burton No. 4. But Senator Brewster prevailed upon No. 3, Senator Willis of Indiana, to change with Senator Burton so the two boyhood chums could be together.

**Neighborly Advice:** Tangible evidence of President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy is announcement from the Pan American Union that 16 Pan-American conferences are scheduled for 1941. Subjects include railways, libraries, history, teaching, highways, travel, child welfare, police protection, and national parks.

**Twenty-four Years Later:** Charlie Chaplin, who has consented to repeat his "look up" speech from "The Great Dictator" at the inaugural concert, was last in Washington in 1917, when he, with Mary Pickford, Marie Dressler, and Douglas Fairbanks, opened the Liberty Loan drive.

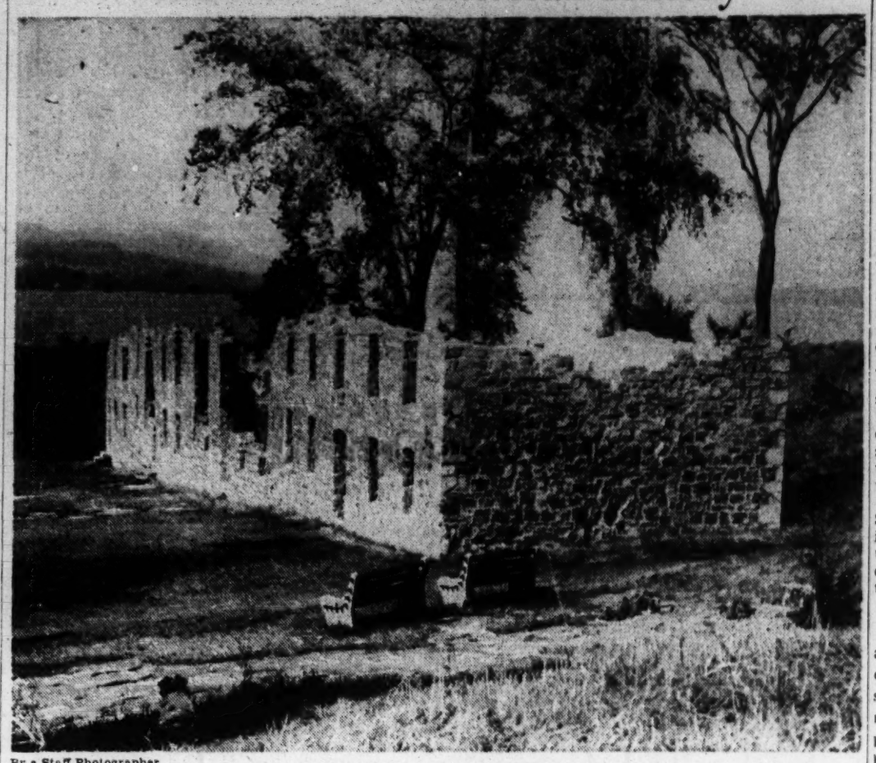
Just before he stepped to the platform to talk in behalf of the drive, he recalls that a tall man beside him urged him to put a lot of pep in his talk. The man was Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

**Cheaper Talk:** The day the new Congress met there were two issues of the Congressional Record:

For the outgoing Congress the Government Printing Office used the familiar old two-column form, but the new session gets a new three-column Record with a contracted masthead.

"Costs less and is easier to read," explains the Clerk of the Committee on Printing.

# Landmark of American History



By a Staff Photographer

## Fort Crown Point in New York State

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y.—Preservation work at Fort Crown Point, made necessary by the crumbling of walls due to the seepage and freezing of water, is progressing satisfactorily, according to A. S. Hopkins of the State of New York Conservation Department.

Fort Crown Point was built by Gen. Jeffrey Amherst in 1759 to safeguard British interests in North America. It was captured by Seth Warner in May, 1775, and later retaken by the English after the defeat of Benedict Arnold at Valcour Island in October, 1776. It again came under American control after the surrender of Gen. John Burgoyne in October, 1777.

Before the State's acquisition of the property, the roof and interior woodwork were destroyed by fire. At the request of the donors, the Witherbee family of Port Henry, the fort has been preserved as a ruin rather than restored to its original condition.

# W. C. T. U. Fights Liquor Near Army Camps

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Legislation to banish liquor from army training centers and thus "defend our defenders"—the young men called up in the draft—is to be pushed in Congress promptly, according to officers of the National W. C. T. U., who have conferred with Congressional leaders.

At the same time, the temperance organization here is urging its members in thousands of towns and cities to call community conferences and thus to rally support for such legislation from all groups concerned with the welfare of young people.

A vast new social problem is springing up with the drafting of large numbers of young men into camps away from their homes, observe leaders of organizations in touch with youth. Liquor is now far less restrained than it was in 1917, they point out. Then 26 States were dry, and large areas in other States forbade liquor sales under local option. Camps then could be and were located in dry territory without much difficulty.

**Old Protective Law**

Moreover, laws enacted in 1901 and 1917 specifically protected camp areas from liquor. But all such laws have been repealed, notes the W. C. T. U. Already reports are coming into organization headquarters telling of the harmful effects of the sale of liquor to men in army centers. Lack of recreational facilities is sending many young men into saloons with unfortunate results, the reports indicate.

Recognizing the need for wholesome activities for the soldiers in training, the Methodist Church called a conference here Dec. 31 and formed the Methodist Emergency Commission. Object of this new agency, of which Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington, D. C., is chairman, is to give aid to local churches in camp communities so that they may better serve the young men in training. A goal of $1,000,000 was set for such service and overseas relief. The Methodists hope to raise this sum with a special collection March 2 in their churches, which number 8,000,000 members.

Community co-operation is welcomed by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, according to those who have conferred with him. A radio address of General Marshall on this subject is quoted at length with approval in a recent issue of The Union Signal, W. C. T. U. organ.

**Trouble Begins Outside Camps**

"On the reservations the army can control matters, but when the soldier leaves the camp our troubles begin," said General Marshall.

"Human nature being what it is, establishments for the purpose of selling liquor are becoming increasingly active in the communities adjacent to the camps, and in some communities there has been an influx of persons of questionable reputation. Here we have on one side a sordid business for the accumulation of money, and on the other the interest of every parent in the United States who has a son in the Army, not to mention the responsibility of the War Department to develop an army of the highest quality. This situation must be brought under control before it becomes serious."

**Lessons Taught by France**

The W. C. T. U., under leadership of its president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, is calling upon all patriotic citizens in an effort to secure legislation and the issuance of regulations now possible to protect men in the camps from liquor. This protection is needed not only for its moral benefits but to fit them for the work they have to do, points out the W. C. T. U. statement sent to all local unions.

"The man who pilots the plane, the man who operates the anti-aircraft gun, the man who gives the orders must be mentally alert, with a brain not dulled by alcohol," says the statement.

"The fall of the French republic is the present warning to us. The official report of the Council of Ministers of the Vichy Government ascribes its fall to the use of liquor by the men in the army during the inactive months of the past winter. . . . On the other hand, Germany declares that to conquer the world its army must abstain from alcohol. If this is true, abstinence from alcohol is necessary for the defense of the world."

"For the protection of our country, the defense of our institutions and the preservation of the lives of our people, one of the most important measures to be taken is to protect the men in uniform from the use of alcoholic liquors."

The slogan of the W. C. T. U. in this drive is "Defend our Defenders."

# Chilean President Acts to Give Women Full Voting Privileges

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Pedro Aguirre has asked his Minister of Interior, Don Arturo Olavarria, to prepare a law conceding the political vote to Chilean women. The moment has come, he declared, to fulfill this promise in the Popular Front program. Early despatch of the law is asked.

Chilean women were given the municipal vote—itself a great advance in South America—during the previous regime of President Arturo Alessandri. The happy results reflected in improved municipal government stirred sectors of all parties to advocate extension of feminine rights to full enfranchisement. Señor Aguirre spontaneously promised the concession when he accepted the Leftist candidature and confirmed it when elected.

As a former school teacher, the President invariably seeks educational support for his political action. In this case, he says, the voting right can no longer be withheld from women because of their high grade of culture. Primary school statistics provide sufficient evidence, in his opinion. The average for three years shows that, in the higest grade, there were 25 per cent more girl than boy graduates.

If, then, he argues the Constitution establishes the ability to read and write as the primary qualification of an elector after reaching the age of 21, it would be unjust to deny to women participation in the political management of the country. Therefore, he proposes a simple and single article law like this:

"Women of Chilean nationality, adults fo 21 years, who can read and write and reside in the corresponding commune, have the right to be inscribed in the electoral registers."

In a letter to Minister Olavarria, President Aguirre declared that the democratic system, based as it is on majority government, remains imperfect so long as the woman has no vote. Women form 50 per cent of Chilean population. Out of approximately 5,000,000 inhabitants, 250,000 women are employed in industry, commerce and public offices. This is apart from those engaged in domestic industries and the liberal professions.

# World Federation of Nations Under One Direction Is Urged

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BEAUFORT, N. C.—One of the most historic meetings held in North Carolina took place on Davis Island to indorse resolutions calling for state and national action to establish a federation of the world and to found an organization to help achieve this objective.

A representative local group of 38 persons deliberated on the present crisis confronting democracy throughout the world and voiced the unanimous opinion that only a federation of all nations under one government, endowed with all the prerogative of sovereignty could preserve civilization from annihilation at the ruthless hands of totalitarianism.

Those present expressed the conviction that goevrnments were essential for the maintaining of order in every community and that it would be impossible to prevent anarchy in the international community until it was endowed with a government fully empowered to police the world and guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of its members.

"Governments, limited in their jurisdiction to local geographical areas, can no longer satisfy the needs or fulfill the obligations of the human race," Mr. Humber told the group. "Mankind," he added, "must pool its resources of defense, if civilization is to endure."

It was agreed by the group that sovereignty was "an ideological concept without geographical barriers" and that it was better for humanity to have an international sovereignty of reason and peace than diverse national sovereignties organically incapable of preventing their own dissolution by conquest.

Appointed to membership on the grand council of the organization just founded were Robert Lee Humber, Judge Luther Hamilton, Judge Paul Webb, Solicitor M. Leslie Davis and Julius F. Duncan.

Representative Gibbs was requested to introduce the resolutions adopted here to the Legislature of North Carolina when it convenes next month, thereby soliciting the State of North Carolina to indorse the principles of world federation and to instruct its senior senator in Congress to introduce a similar resolution in the United States Senate, committing the United States to the approval of the principles of world federation and requesting the President of the United States to call an international convention to formulate a constitution for the federation of the world.

## Flynn Asks Backing For President's Aims

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 8 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, called last night for moral and physical support of the national policy enunciated by President Roosevelt "because the whole world must know that the United States is united, firm, and unafraid."

Mr. Flynn spoke at a "victory dinner" of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

"I have departed somewhat," said Mr. Flynn in a prepared address, "from the lines usually taken by the Chairman of a great political party. I do it because of the crisis we now face. This does not mean that our party loyalty should be forgotten or forsaken. It simply means that in this time of acute concern for the Nation's welfare, the one supreme duty of everyone is to place national considerations above all others."

## Express Highways To Atlantic Coast Urged for Defense

DETROIT, Jan. 8 (AP)—Charles M. Noble, Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission engineer, told the Society of Automotive Engineers yesterday that immediate construction of a system of express highways serving areas embracing 65 per cent of the Nation's industry, 50 per cent of its assessed valuation and 40 per cent of its population is entirely feasible and practical.

He cited a proposal by Walter A. Jones, Chairman of the Turnpike Commission, for a highway offering "de luxe transportation for all classes of traffic from the industrial Middle West to the ocean ports of the Atlantic Seaboard that would serve the Nation in peace or war."

Such a highway, Mr. Noble said, would cost about $860,000,000 and could be financed by revenue bonds such as were used in financing the Pennsylvania Turnpike, the George Washington Bridge connecting New York and New Jersey and other public improvements.

He told the engineers, holding their annual convention here, that construction of express highways will create new problems for the automobile designers and manufacturers. They will have to build vehicles, he said, that will operate safely and economically at higher cruising speeds.

Other papers presented this forenoon dealt with the development of "booster systems" for adapting fuel systems to high altitude flight and the value of certain enamels in improving the cooling characteristics of hot metal surfaces such as air-cooled engine cylinders.

Scheduled for this evening is the announcement of the election of officers for 1941 and an address by Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, on motor transportation in the national defense program.

## New Curb on Liquor Proposed in Quebec

QUEBEC (AP)—Educational reform and changes in the Quebec Liquor Act were the highlights of legislation forecast Jan. 7 by Lieut. Gov. Eugene Fiset in opening the twenty-first Legislature's second session. There was no proposal for new taxation.

"Our citizens have realized the necessity of retrenchment and the payment of taxes to adjust receipts and disbursements of the treasury," the Lieutenant Governor said, "in order that the Province may meet its obligations and that future generations may not be overburdened with debts."

Of the proposed liquor law revisions, he said: "Changes must be made to the Liquor Act in order to promote temperance and to put and end to hidden traffic, which is largely responsible for over-indulgence in the use of alcohol."

## C. I. O.-General Motors Arbiter Appointed

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Dr. George William Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania announced yesterday he had accepted a joint appointment by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers Union and the General Motors Corporation as impartial umpire in labor disputes under a union contract with the company.

Dr. Taylor, Associate Professor of Industry in the University's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, succeeds Harry A. Millis, now Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Arrangements have been made, Dr. Taylor said, to permit his return to Philadelphia from Detroit, where his work will be centered, to carry on his University classes.

# Americas Study Air Defense As New Year Gets Under Way

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—South Americans are essentially airminded in their defense outlook for the New Year. Argentina set the lead when, toward the close of the Old Year, it opened a drive for 5,000 civil pilots as a reserve for the Regular Army. It was not a mere government initiative. The people co-operated enthusiastically.

Uruguay quickly followed the example of its River Plate neighbor, with President and Mrs. Alfredo Baldomir actively participating in a publicity exhibition to enroll 1,000 civil pilots. Brazil, Chile and Peru are also giving New Year encouragement to supplement regular defense forces.

Farther north, in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, more emphasis is placed on developing the air than on any other arm of defense. Both Colombia and Ecuador, whose contributions are essential to the Pacific defenses of the Panama Canal, are to receive financial and technical assistance from the United States.

Bolivia will make its air force the senior defense service, relying largely on planes for national security. This policy has no special continental significance. It is due to Bolivia's landlocked situation. A navy is ruled out. With ample oil supplies, the strategists in the Government of President Peñaranda think it better to have planes rather than tanks.

As the New Year comes in, there is less controversy about naval and air bases for all-American service. Initial errors in Latin appreciation of the American bid for co-operation have practically disappeared. The truth has penetrated even ultra-nationalistic circles—that the United States is not asking its southern neighbors for any concession of sovereignty, either by lease or purchase. All negotiations are within the letter and spirit of Havana.

The Anglo-American destroyer and base deal spelled effective protection for every Atlantic trade route, except one, of the New World. The exception is the River Plate. Since the United States displayed interest in filling the gap Argentina has formed a defensive alliance with Uruguay and announced the calling of a New Year conference of regional powers to organize more protection. This, also, is in accordance with Pan American recommendations for the security of the continent as a whole.

Military changes in the European situation have pounded South America economies. Even Venezuela, with no foreign debt complications, has its difficulties. Argentina, Chile and Peru have their national recovery plans, that of the first-named country being most outstanding. Bank deposits will be mobilized, according to the Government scheme, to store surplus crops and put unemployed to work. The Ecuadorean Congress made President del Rio temporary economic dictator.

In domestic politics, there have been no important changes during 1940. Vice-President Ramon Castillo remains temporarily chief executive in Argentina. Since President Estigarribia passed on, Paraguay has witnessed more military intervention in government, with calls to national revival based on patriotism of the Fancia and Lopez type.

The cities of Santiago, Chile, and Guavaquil, Ecuador, this year will observe the fourth centenary of their foundation. Their festivities will add to the attractions for the greater numbers of American tourists who are traveling south of Panama while war ranges in Europe.

Internationally, the prospects are bright. The New Year brings more harmonious exchanges between Ecuador and Peru regarding their frontier dispute, while Argentina and Chile have agreed they can easily settle their differences over the ice-box below Patagonia. In the last half of 1940 the Chilean Government, by decree, expropriated a large slice of Antarctic territory.

Less is heard about the "fifth column." This is due to two reasons, principally. Acting on Pan American recommendations, practically all the southern States have taken domestic action to foil Nazi agents, while these themselves are subdued because citizens have more openly demonstrated their hostility to totalitarianism.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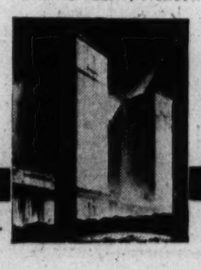

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# Nazis Declare Message Inaccurate and Futile

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (AP)—The German afternoon press, with a unanimous, apparently preconceived pattern, declared today that President Roosevelt's Monday message to Congress was historically inaccurate and would have practically no bearing on the outcome of the war.

Britain's doom is sealed, the newspapers declared, and American aid will come too late.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said, "Roosevelt imperialism seeks not only supremacy over the Western Hemisphere republics of South and Central America, by bases and pincers of capitalistic economy, but also seeks to lay the groundwork for a heritage from the British Empire."

Hours before the afternoon papers appeared, the editorial tack they followed had been foretold by authoritative quarters.

They said the papers would call Mr. Roosevelt's message "arrogant beyond description and, as compared with his fireside talk, even less dignified, more abnormally nervous and more fraught with historical inaccuracies."

Lokal Anzeiger professed to see in Mr. Roosevelt's plan to lend arms to Britain to be returned in kind or in commodities an American adoption of German barter methods.

No comprehensive summary of the Roosevelt message of Monday has appeared yet in the German press. There have been only brief quotations, accompanied by sarcastic editorials.

This afternoon's newspapers for the most part dwelt on the allegation that the President was trying to dupe Americans.

While the newspapers insisted that most of the message was a repetition of the recent "Fireside Chat," informed sources intimated that the press attacks would be continued with "some rough language" coming up in the morning papers."

## War, Says Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (Wednesday) (AP)—Most Japanese newspapers in front page editorials today were sharply critical of President Roosevelt's message and Nichi Nichi said the President "by declaring America should be the arsenal for the Democratic Powers might as well have declared a de facto war against the Axis Powers."

"America will be forced to enter the war irrespective of American public opinion to remain neutral merely because of the frantic, unreasonable foreign policy of its irresponsible statesmen," the paper added.

Nichi Nichi in quoting official circles said the Government would not make a statement, and that these circles believed the speech was based wholly on a "misreading" of the current world situation.

As for the Chinese Régime at Chungking, it will have ceased functioning long before effective American aid can be given it, these quarters said, according to Nichi Nichi.

## Vitiated in Vichi

VICHY, Jan. 8 (AP)—Portions of President Roosevelt's Congressional address mentioning aid to England were omitted from the summarized versions released to French newspapers. It was the same treatment as was given his "Fireside Chat" of Dec. 29.

Officials made no comment on the speech and informed sources gained the impression that the talk was considered here to mean a continuation of policies already enunciated.

## Soviet Says Little

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Soviet press gave prominence today to dispatches reporting President Roosevelt's Monday message to Congress, including his pledges of aid to Britain.

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, published a 700-word abstract of the address under a two-column headline at the top of its foreign news page.

There was no editorial comment.

## Italy's Queen Wins Gratitude of People

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—Queen Elena has been dispensing hot food daily since Christmas Eve to several hundred poor neighbors at a soup kitchen in the Royal Villa in Rome, officials disclosed today.

Flags were flown throughout the city and public offices observed a half-holiday in celebration of her 68th anniversary.

The Queen's life of "austere simplicity" was cited by Italian newspapers as an example for her people in wartime.

## Japanese in Hawaii Transfer Property

HONOLULU (AP) — Uneasiness over the international situation was reflected here during 1940 in the increased number of real estate transfers from Japanese aliens to relatives and friends holding American citizenship.

A check showed that 443 more real estate transfers were made than in 1939, with the total value more than $2,000,000 over that of the previous year. This was due largely to transfers by Japanese aliens reported fearful that their property might be confiscated in event of war between the United States and Japan.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been watching the transfers closely although no question of law violation has been raised.

# Baden-Powell Served World In High Tasks

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Lord Baden-Powel, who passed on today at Nyeri, Kenya Colony, was by profession a British Army officer, though to the world at large he was more familiar as the grand old man of Boy Scouting.

The Army was his career and he won outstanding distinction in it until he took up the wider task of spreading his theories of peace, citizenship, and comradeship.

Today millions of boys and girls in more than 70 countries throughout the world are practicing and spreading the "Chief Scout's" doctrines.

The Boy Scout movement was the consummation of Lord Baden-Powell's affection and understanding for boys. A day's experiment in taking a group of boys on a hike through the Dorset woods was sufficient to prove the practicability of the Scout idea.

Within six months from the date of the founding of the movement in 1908 more than 80,000 English boys were trying out the new scheme, and shortly thereafter the movement spread to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and others of the British colonies.

**Ideal Training for Youths**

The sister organizations of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides were then set up to complete what was hailed as an ideal training for young people. King Edward VII advised Lord Baden-Powell, at that time Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, to leave the Army and devote his attention to this more important work.

Scouting occupied the latter three decades of a career which raised Lord Baden-Powell to a position respected by military experts who considered him a genius of British arms.

Although military life began with his taking an army examination as a "joke" in 1874, achievements in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa marked Lord Baden-Powell as a leading exponent of the British Army code.

**Blocked Invasion by Boers**

This was thoroughly confirmed in his famous defense of the town of Mafeking, where with 1,000 men and a couple of seven-pounders he stood off the continuous assaults of the Boers in South Africa for seven months, thereby upsetting Boer plans for invading Rhodesia.

In 1903 Lord Baden-Powell made a trip through the United States, which was the forerunner of visits in 1910, 1912, 1919, and 1926.

The Waterler Peace prize of £2,100 was awarded the Boy Scout founder in 1937 for extraordinary services in promoting international understanding through the Scout work.

Among Lord Baden-Powell's many personal achievements was the writing of a dozen volumes, mostly on scouting.

# 'Electric Whiskers' Escapes

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 8 (AP)—The British reported today that Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli, Italian commander at Bardia, Libya, had slipped through their hands last week end, leaving the city a few hours before it fell and possibly escaping by a "motor boat specially reserved for the purpose."

When the British marched into Premier Mussolini's chief base in eastern Libya Sunday they announced that General Bergonzoli, known to the British desert forces as "General Electric Whiskers," was one of six Italian generals among the prisoners.

Now, a British headquarters communiqué said today, it turns out that "on the night before Bardia fell the Blackshirt corps commander (Bergonzoli) and his two Blackshirt (divisional) commanders deserted their troops, leaving the regular commanders to fight on."

One of these commanders, according to British headquarters, has since been taken prisoner with the bulk of his staff. They were found wandering in the desert north of Bardia.

"General Bergonzoli and the others are still missing," the communiqué continued. "It is possible they decamped by motor boat specially reserved for the purpose. The search is still continuing."

Then General was a veteran of the Italian campaign in Spain during the civil war.

[London military circles, apprised of the Cairo announcement, could offer no explanation of previous reports he had been captured.]

## Mexican Paper Raps 'Yessing' Washington

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 8 (AP)—The newspaper Ultimas Noticias, in an editorial saying the United States "in fact" had already entered the European war, yesterday urged Mexican political leaders not to assume a "yes-man" attitude in their relations with Washington.

The paper said the United States had gone into the war by the modern custom of not declaring it.

"Compared with the military strength of our friend in Washington, ours is next to nothing," the paper said. "However, with the moral support of 20,000,000 Mexicans, if governed by intelligent and self-respecting statesmen, we can enact our own laws, regardless of neighboring arsenals.

"We do not know what our statesmen are doing and saying. Diplomacy remains secret in spite of all 1914-1918 promises."


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### Crossword Quiz Answers

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# *London Landmarks in Ruins*

Wide World

**After Nazi Air Raids**

**Upper: Picture flashed from London to New York by radiophoto shows ruined banquet hall of historic Guildhall after German air raiders dropped incendiary bombs. Lower: Debris litters the floor of the Inner Temple Library after that London landmark was hit by bombs during recent night raids by Nazis. Pictures passed by the British Censor.**

# Damage to British War Plants Put at Less Than 5 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—While German night bombers in four months of raids on England have laid waste some cities and blasted and burned others, damage to all war industries throughout Britain is less than 5 per cent, according to Taylor Henry, Associated Press correspondent covering the war in England, who recently returned to the United States. Damage to Britain's vital aviation industry, he estimated, has been no more than 10 per cent.

Although damage to military objectives is a closely guarded secret in Britain, Mr. Henry made a week's extensive tour of British industrial establishments without official sponsorship just before returning to this country. He stated upon returning to New York that he had found many factories destroyed or damaged sufficiently to stop production, but that he found almost 10 times as many that had not been hit.

Apart from London, Mr. Henry declared, the two hardest hit cities in England were Coventry and Southampton, where the damage is almost unbelievably bad. After the war is over, he estimated, it will take three to five years to rebuild these cities.

**Bristol Damaged Badly**

In Bristol, Mr. Henry reported, there were districts so badly hit they make Coventry look like a thriving city. In Birmingham, whole sections including part of the central business district, have been knocked into hollow shells of buildings.

Liverpool, he went on, has had it comparatively easy, while Manchester has come to be known as "the city the blitz forgot." Even the clocks are running in Manchester and Liverpool.

Damage in London was described by Mr. Henry as still spotty when he left. The incendiary bomb attack on the central City took place since his departure. Even so, Mr. Henry said, it was at that time impossible to travel more than 200 yards in any direction without seeing spectacular evidence of bomb destruction.

**Many Miss Objectives**

However, he added, about nine tenths of Greater London is open space—parks, rivers, lakes and streets. A large percentage of bombs dropped from high altitudes, even when carefully aimed, necessarily must explode harmlessly in these open areas.

Damage to cities, he explained, has had the effect of slowing production beyond the 5 per cent which he estimated had been taken off by direct bomb damage.

For example, in one city only three bombs were dropped in a suburb where an important airplane factory is located. The nearest was half a mile from the factory. Yet because of disruption of transportation, that factory was forced to work on half-shift for three days.

## Torpedo Bomber

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced yesterday that its Botha twin-engined torpedo bomber was "off the full secret list of British warplanes."

That means the plane can now be mentioned but that no details of its production or action against the Germans and Italians are yet permitted.

The Ministry's description of the craft stated that it is powered by two Perseus engines; has a span of 59 feet, a length of 50 feet, 11½ inches, and a height of 18 feet, 3 inches.

## Lone Nazi Raider

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP) — A lone German raider caused minor damage in an East Anglian town today after cold, snowy weather had balked British and Nazi night operations for the second successive night.

Additional raiders were reported near Liverpool.

During the day yesterday waves of fast German fighter-bombers gave London its longest and most destructive daytime attack in weeks and killed and wounded a number of persons in the Capital.

Bombers caused several casualties in a heavy assault on an industrial Midland town, and other raiders, taking advantage of better flying conditions after being balked the previous night by snow and bad weather, struck hard at East Anglia and the Southeast Coast.

But despite the severity of the London raid residents of the Capital continued their shopping and routine tasks and Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, calmly surveyed damage caused at Trinity House and in the London Tower district in the "fire raid" of Dec. 29.

# Lisbon Serves as Traffic Tie for Europe

By Ruth A. Steiger
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Lisbon, Portugal, has become almost the last remaining door to and from wartime Europe.

The entry of Italy into the war and, after the surrender of the French, the loss of French ports for overseas travel, suddenly thrust Lisbon into a position of extraordinary prominence. It has become the funnel through which during six months have poured thousands of travelers—Americans returning home, Europeans emigrating to the Western Hemisphere, and people bound for or returning from the British Isles, not to mention the ordinary and extraordinary traffic in goods.

Passenger service between Lisbon and New York is totally inadequate to care for the thousands waiting, and shipping circles see no prospect of improvement. Ships of the American Export Lines assigned to the weekly run between Lisbon and New York are not large—the Exeter, for example, accommodates less than 200 passengers, even with the lounge converted into a men's dormitory. Freighters can take a limited number of passengers, and there are the Clippers, but the weather keeps Pan American's west-bound flying lists curtailed.

Consequently, Lisbon is overflowing with foreigners of many nationalities awaiting their turn to cross the Atlantic. If you have lived in Europe for a few years it is not at all unlikely that you will meet old friends or acquaintances there. Hotels and pensions are flourishing, and it is not always possible to find lodgings at once. The normal Lisbon population of 850,000 has swelled to something like a million, because Lisbon also has become a refuge for thousands of Europeans who have lost their homes.

**Lisbon Is Comfortable**

That Lisbon is unaccustomed to such an influx of cosmopolitan life is apparent from the inability of the tradespeople to speak anything but Portuguese or Spanish. Nevertheless, one has no feeling of being in a far corner of Europe. The comfort and order in Lisbon far surpass what is generally found so far south in Europe. The cobbled streets are wonderfully clean. The general effect of the stuccoed or painted houses is one of spic-and-span spotlessness.

The bootblack on the street with his little box full of polishes seemed more like America than Europe. The same with the streetcars.

More distinctive are the scores of barefoot women carrying large, flat baskets of fish on their heads, and the donkey carts among the automobiles in the main streets.

Some of the order, cleanliness, balanced budgets, flourishing activity and self-respect of the Portuguese is due to the professor-dictator Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Such improvements, however, have not been accomplished without severe measures. Dr. Salazar would accept the post of Finance Minister in 1928 only on condition that not one cent of Government money would be spent without his consent. Understanding well the temperament of his people, who support a brief, heavy sacrifice better than a sustained, lighter one, he taxed the country heavily enough to rescue it from bankruptcy, and balance its budget with a substantial surplus in one year.

**Censorship of Press**

Censorship of the press, the banishment of political prisoners to tropical colonies, and other severe methods followed.

But these conditions must be viewed against Portugal's disorderly past. Between 1910, when the monarchy was overthrown for a republic, and 1926, when the present dictatorship really began under the direction of the President-Gen. Oscar Carmona, Portugal had 40 governments and 18 revolutions.

Moreover, Dr. Salazar has undoubtedly used his country's resources for productive purposes instead of wasting them on building up a military machine, as other dictators have done.

Both Dr. Salazar's methods and his manner are strongly in contrast with the familiar pattern of dictatorship. He is modest, and hard working, and shuns society. Few pictures of him are in evidence—we saw his face only once on a photograph in a store window, and his people refer to him not with a "hail" and a salute, but with every indication of respect.

Dr. Salazar incidentally is unmarried, but he has adopted two little girls.

There is an abundance of everything in Lisbon—and at moderate prices. The heavy motor traffic is only slightly limited by gasoline control. Moreover, there is a wealth of foreign newspapers. For the first time we read a copy of "France," the "free-French" newspaper printed in London. The Völkischer Beobachter, official organ of the Nazi Party in Germany, was also on sale, as were papers from many other countries.

Yet it would be a mistake to assume that the stream of humanity passes uncontrolled through Portugal, or that one is free to hatch plots in the Capital.

Lisbon has become so crowded with foreigners obliged to wait weeks for a sailing that Portuguese consuls have been instructed to issue visas for Portugal only to those who already have steamer reservations. As the visa is valid only for a month it may well happen that it expires before one can get out of the country. Then one must ask the police for an extension. Even if his visa is in order and valid up to the time of his departure, the national of most countries still must secure from the police a permit to leave.

**Searching Scrutiny**

These interviews leave the traveler in no doubt that he is dealing with authority. He waits in line for an hour or more and then he and his passport are subjected to the most searching scrutiny.

Our first encounter with the Portuguese police was at the airport outside Lisbon. Arriving from Madrid nearly an hour late due to a heavy thunderstorm, it required an hour more for the customs and passport examinations of a dozen passengers. The passport officer was courteous, but exceedingly thorough and alert.

The hazards of Portugal's present situation internationally show the reasonableness of such zealous police control. The alliance with the British, which has been a source of strength to the Portuguese for centuries, now places them in an uneasy position. With their army reduced, and with totalitarian Spain at their back door and many Italians and, particularly, Germans—who are said to be spying in every hotel and pension in Lisbon—in their Capital, precaution is comprehensible.

But, as if to convince you that there was really no war going on, the Portuguese last year, invited you to an Exhibition of the Portuguese World, a celebration of the 800th anniversary of the country's existence as an independent State and the tercentenary of its restoration following 60 years under Spain.

If the trans-Atlantic Clippers continue, after the war, to use Lisbon as a European terminus, this attractive City, relatively little visited because it lay off the usually traveled routes, should become a supremely important center.

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—War has forced Portugal's African colonies to look around for new markets.

Because British maritime authorities are tight-fisted with navicerts, the warehouses of Angola and Mozambique are jammed with hundreds of thousands of tons of merchandise awaiting shipment.

At Lisbon docks, there are perhaps 150,000 tons of goods destined for the colonies—that cannot be moved until the British give the word.

In their search for new outlets, the Portuguese colonies have turned first to their neighbor, the Union of South Africa.

**Exchange Plan Sought**

Jose de Almada, colonial adviser of the Foreign Office, is on his way to South Africa to try to negotiate a trade agreement for exchange of coffee, oil-bearing seeds, hardwoods, foodstuffs, and other colonial products for the Union's industrial goods.

Such an arrangement worked well during the World War. After the Armistice, however, the Union denounced the pact, adhering to the British Empire's postwar policy of fostering Imperial trade through advantages to the members of the Commonwealth. Portugal's colonies have always done most of their business with the motherland, shipping their raw materials here and getting back manufactured products.

In 1939, continental Portugal's imports from the colonies were valued at 252,948,942 escudos (the escudo is currently quoted at 25 to the dollar), 12.15 per cent of all imports. Exports to them were worth 172,639,027 escudos, 12.89 per cent of all exports.

**Talks Opened With Spain**

Rich Angola, in West Africa, furnished the bulk of the goods shipped to the Continent, 140,802,786 escudos worth, while Mozambique was second with shipments valued at 74,205,377 escudos.

However, Mozambique was a better market for Portuguese products, buying 79,011,844 escudos worth against Angola's 73,091,613.

Spain has opened negotiations for the importation of wood from the Portuguese colonies but here again it is up to the British.

A possibility exists also that the United States may ultimately absorb larger amounts of colonial produce. However, the fruits, seeds, coconuts, and woods of the African possessions are largely competitive with Central and South American products, and Washington's policy of encouraging trade among the Americas hurts the Portuguese colonies' chances.

## Spain's Envoy to Italy To Get Another Post

*By the Associated Press*

Madrid, Jan. 8

It was announced officially today that Pedro Garcia Conde had ceased to be Spanish Ambassador to Italy and that he was placed at the disposal of Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer for a new appointment. No further information was given.

# Leahy Calls on Pétain

VICHY, France, Jan. 8 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy presented his credentials as United States Ambassador and a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Chief of State Marshal Pétain today—the first ambassadorial contact for the United States in France since July 11, when William C. Bullitt returned to America.

Admiral Leahy had said he did not know the contents of the letter, but regarded it as a purely personal message which would not be made public unless Marshal Pétain chose to release it.

For Admiral Leahy, today's ceremonies were the renewal of an old acquaintance. He had met Marshal Pétain at the Yorktown, Va., Sesquicentennial celebration in 1931 of the surrender of the British Lord Cornwallis to the Revolutionary forces of George Washington.

Admiral Leahy said he had no special mission other than to serve as Ambassador.

Admiral Leahy and the embassy staff, in formal dress, were transported in Marshal Pétain's automobiles to the Chief of State's residence, Sevigne Pavillion. A company of naval riflemen, chosen in honor of the new Ambassador's naval rank, gave honors.

A crowd before the gates applauded and a Marine bugle corps sounded a salute as Admiral Leahy stepped from his automobile at noon at the entrance to the garden and walked up the driveway followed by his staff.

Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin and Maurice Loze, Chief Protocol Official, met the delegation at the door. The Ambassador and H. Freeman Matthews, United States Chargé d'Affaires, chatted with the Chief of State and Foreign Minister for a quarter hour.

Later, in the reception hall, Marshal Pétain, appearing for a newsreel recording and pictures by American photographers, said it was a "typical American scene" which reminded him of his visit to the United States.

Admiral Leahy left the Pavillion 20 minutes after his arrival, smiling at American newspapermen assembled in the garden.

## Drastic Penalties

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, said in a dispatch from Paris today that drastic penalties to combat crime, including execution within 24 hours after arrest, had been announced by authorities there.

Police in the German-occupied French capital were concerned particularly, the agency reported, over an increase in crimes committed during blackouts. It said a summary court had been established and immediate execution threatened for persons using weapons in carrying out any criminal acts.

## Ship Sinkings

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (AP)—A German combat plane sank a heavily loaded 8,000-ton merchant vessel approximately 300 miles west of Ireland, informed sources reported.

The German High Command reported two other attacks on British ships. In one, off the Thames mouth, a German speedboat was said to have sunk a 2,500-ton merchant ship in an attack on a closely guarded convoy. In the other, a scouting plane was declared to have scored several direct hits on one ship of a British minesweeper flotilla in the North Sea.

# Gibbons Carvings In London Church Wrecked in Raid

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The 260-year-old carvings by Grinling Gibbons in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry were among the ecclesiastical art treasures wiped out by the Nazi fire-bomb raid on London's "City" district Dec. 29, it was disclosed yesterday.

The vestry of the church, built in 1671 by Sir Christopher Wren, was ruined. The square-built tower across from the fire-wrecked Guildhall, however, remained.


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# Tension Rises on French-Siam Border; Dispute Over Land Began Century Ago

**SHANGHAI, Jan. 8 (AP)—Reports from Bangkok said that Thailand (Siamese) forces had crossed the Mekong River to invade French Indo-China. Military observers here expressed belief that the possibility of Japanese intervention was becoming stronger.**

**Private advices from Hanoi, Indo-China's Capital, said that the bulk of the Indo-Chinese army, estimated at 9,000 French troops and 70,000 natives, was mobilized along the Thailand border, supported by 150 aircraft.**

**Present Japanese forces in the neighborhood of Hanoi, were estimated at 6,000, with approximately 150 aircraft. The Japanese are rapidly expanding airfields in the Hanoi and Haiphong area.**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Present reports fail to clarify the military situation in the Thailand-French Indo-China border dispute, but the possibility of a negotiated settlement cannot be discounted, according to latest word from the French Far Eastern colony.

The official announcement in Hanoi, Capital of French Indo-China, that negotiations between French and Siamese authorities already are in progress lent weight to the opinion that some solution will be found for the conflicting claims. It was understood that the peace talks were being carried on principally through Thailand's Minister in Vichy.

However, if details of the military operations along the Thailand-Indo-China frontier remain obscure, at least the reasons for the fighting are understandable—for the two countries have engaged in boundary quarrels since the days of Louis Napoleon.

**Claimed by Both Sides**

The regions of Cambodia and Laos in the Mekong River area, which were taken from Siam for Indo-China by the French empire-builders of the late nineteenth century, are currently claimed by both sides.

Present-day Thailanders demand the return of Cambodia and Laos, insisting that only the weight of French military and naval power forced Thailand to sign the Treaty of 1907 which recognized Indo-China's title to the two provinces.

Under ordinary circumstances, Thailand would have little more chance of enforcing its demands for the return of Cambodia and Laos today than in 1907, since Indo-China would be able to call upon French military assistance for safeguarding the Empire's acquisitions. With France defeated in Europe, however, Indo-China is forced to rely almost exclusively upon its own man power and resources in fending off the Thailanders.

But, in terms of military power, Indo-China can scarcely be considered as a completely undominated State. Since the Japanese recently have been granted permission to establish extensive garrisons in Indo-China — ostensibly for the purpose of invading China —it is questionable whether Bangkok is fighting an offensive action against Indo-China, or a defensive action against the approaching Japanese. Nipponese troops already are stationed in Hanoi, the Capital, and Haiphong, the chief port, of Indo-China, as well as holding bases along the northern border.

**Three Policies Weighed**

Complicating the picture is the fact that the current situation in Southeastern Asia can be viewed as resulting from any one of three different policies. First, Thailand might only be taking advantage of Indo-China's predicament in an effort to regain lost possessions—and nothing more. A second explanation is that Thailand seeks Cambodia and Laos as outposts or bulwarks against the onrolling Japanese tide. And third, there is the possibility that Thailand, or Indo-China, or both, are acting as Japanese puppets, as excuses for interventian or aggrandizement.

The suggestion that Thailand's decision to strike at Indo-China at this time may have been prompted by the need for a strong defensive barrier beyond Thailand's present frontier is not easily discounted. If Cambodia and Laos can be brought back under Thailand's jurisdiction by the current military and diplomatic pressure on Indo-China, Thailand's frontier then would rest on the Mekong River, a natural defensive line against an invader from the north or east.

[The Thai High Command reports that French forces have been beaten off in several encounters along the southern part of the Thailand-Indo-China frontier. At the village of Chochandr, according to the Associated Press, Thai police and civilians were said to have forced a French patrol to retreat, while the French were said to have fled after a minor engagement in the Krungkhobok region.]

**Good Relations With Japan**

As to who is likely to be the real enemy faced by Thailand across the Mekong, there are two distinct schools of thought in Bangkok. One group declares that the real enemy can scarcely be prostrate France, or its none-too-powerful colony, since Vichy's every energy is being strained to hold what it has—not to embark upon new exploits.

To the casual eye, Thailand's relations with Japan never were better.

[On Dec. 24, Tokyo formally announced that Japan and Thailand had agreed to respect each other's territorial integrity and to consult on all questions of common interest.

The Associated Press reports that this treaty is scheduled to run for five years. However, it does not provide for mutual assistance in case either party is attacked by a third power, the announcement stated.

Tokyo's comment was that the pact would make a "valuable contribution" toward political progress.]

**Chance for Concessions**

There is, however, another school of thought about Japanese-Thai relations which declares that Japan is the troublemaker on both sides at once. This group avers that Japan has urged Thailand to make demands for Cambodia, Laos, and even more, while Europe is preoccupied and France unable to send reinforcements to Indo-China. This would put Tokyo in the position of playing both ends against the middle, since Japan already has strong influence in the French colony due to the presence of its troops there.

Not to be overlooked is the possibility that Japan is using Thailand's territorial demands as a cat's-paw with which further economic and military concessions might be coaxed from the Vichy Government.

As reports of fighting continue, it is becoming more and more apparent that geography has played a big part in putting Thailand into a key role in the Far Eastern drama. The likelihood that Japan will strike north at China from its bases in the French colony appears to have diminished with the withdrawal of Nipponese troops from great sectors of Southern China in the vicinity of Nanning.

**In Strategic Area**

However, the prospects of a Japanese thrust southward from Indo-China do not appear to have diminished. From its newly acquired bases in the French colony, Japan can strike southward by way of Thailand in the direction of the vital British base of Singapore—only several hundred miles beyond Thailand on the Malay Peninsula. Then, provided Tokyo were able to bring Singapore under control, one of the richest prizes of the Far East—the Netherlands Indies—would be within grasp.

Meanwhile, the stopping of American planes consigned to the Siamese at Manila last October showed that relations between Bangkok and Washington scarcely were improving. Not only were the planes not delivered, but they were pointedly offered to Australian buyers. The United States attitude appeared to be that Thailand was playing into Japan's hands, and therefore forfeited its claim to the same sort of help which Washington was willing to extend to nonaggressor nations, such as China.

But, with an ease which must have been disturbing to State Department officials, Japan then arranged to let Thailand obtain Nipponese aircraft—which put Bangkok more squarely within Tokyo's orbit. This move also strengthened the opinion that Thailand and Japan were working in close collaboration.

**Difficult of Assessment**

The one-sidedness and lack of detail in dispatches from the fighting area complicates the task of determining which side has made the most progress.

Taken as a whole, the skirmishes indicate no attempt at "all-out" warfare. Rather, Bangkok seems anxious only to remind Vichy every day that it demands the return of Cambodia and Laos. Likewise, Vichy replies that the Pétain Government pledged itself last Oct. 5 to defend the territorial integrity of Indo-China, quoting the Treaty of 1907 as proof that Indo-China's title to Cambodia and Laos is legitimate.

Considering the circumstances, the Vichy Government's stand has been far from weak. Of course, France has been unable to send material aid to its forces in Indo-China. But all possible moral support certainly has been extended to the colony.

[At Vichy, Gen. Charles Huntziger, Minister of War, sent the following New Year's greeting to the French forces fighting against Thailand along the Indo-China frontier, the Associated Press reports:

"Our thoughts turn to those of our soldiers defending the sacred unity of our Empire in distant lands."]

**Mediation Plan Questioned**

It also is reported that France is considering a plan to send a delegation from Indo-China to Bangkok in an effort to find a settlement of the current frontier dispute. However, Vichy is said to be far from sympathetic toward Tokyo's offer to act as arbitrator in the dispute. Vichy's attitude, as characterized by recent dispatches, is that mediation by any third party would be unwelcome.

Meanwhile, little clarity is brought to the situation by the economic conference which has been taking place in Tokyo between representatives of Japan and Indo-China. The importance of the conference lies in the rice paddies of the French colony. Last year's crop was worth approximately $35,000,000.

However, whether the Indo-Chinese officials have been left any bargaining weapons by the Japanese is not made clear. Observers are impressed by the fact that a preliminary conference at Hanoi ended suddenly, and that Tokyo refuses to comment on its outcome. Shortly thereafter, the session moved to the Nipponese Capital.

**Continuance of Revolution**

From the long-range viewpoint, the Thailand-Indo-China dispute is a continuation of the revolution which has been taking place in Thailand for nearly 10 years. The first major evidence of this revolution appeared in 1932, when a swift but peaceful uprising forced King Prajadhipok to replace his absolute monarchy with a constitutional democracy.

In 1935, a second major step was taken when King Prajadhipok abdicated. About that time, it became apparent that Thailanders had been awakened to the meaning of the term "nationalism." With nationalism came nationalistic aspirations—the desire to regain Cambodia and Laos, the Siamese Alsace-Lorraine. The necessity for the present rulers of Thailand to satisfy the national demand for the lost territories resulted in the current hostilities.

Essentially, however, the Thailand-Indo-China struggle is a situation within a situation. Bounding it on every side is the greater problem of whether or not a New Order can be set up in the Far East.

## Indo-China Units Confer on Action

*By the Associated Press*

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Jan. 8

Representatives of all the kingdoms and provinces which compose this French colony are meeting currently at the Government Palace to consider a situation made precarious by border fighting with Thailand and increasing Japanese pressure in the north.

Frequent Japanese-French incidents are occurring at Hanoi and Haiphong. The Japanese no longer are concealing their intention to make their occupation permanent, despite the fact that they forced they way into the colony on the pretext of using it as a temporary base for military operations against China.

Road markers in Japanese have been posted on the Haiphong-Hanoi highway; special Japanese telephone lines link the Japanese-held airports of the two cities; and the Japanese have bought much building material for barracks.

Numerous Japanese civilians are arriving every week at Haiphong and Saigon, where Japanese band concerts are held periodically.

The Yokohama specie bank has begun operations at Haiphong.

## Thai Warned

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Thailand (Siam) radio warned the Thai people repeatedly today to "keep away from French quarters. We must now settle accounts with the French."

The warnings came as it was reported without confirmation here that Thai forces advancing into French Indo-China had reached Sisophon, about 20 miles from the Thai frontier town of Aran Pradhesa.

The French Indo-China troops, harassed by planes, were reported to have withdrawn from Thakehek, in the North Mekong region, and taken up new positions in the interior.

Border fighting between the Thai and the French forces in India-China has been in progress several months.

## British-Greek Unity

Wide World

**Ernest Bevin**

**The British Minister of Labor, recently appointed head of the new Production Executive, is shown**

**Charalambos Simopoulos**

**with the Greek Minister to London at a meeting of the Foreign Press Association in London.**

## Japan Protests to Britain

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (AP)—A "strong' Japanese protest to Britain, charging abuse of belligerent rights in the examination of Japanese trans-Atlantic travelers at Bermuda, was announced by the Government today.

British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie received the protest from Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka in a one-hour conference. Sir Robert was said originally to have sought the meeting to object to the asserted use of the Japanese flag by German raiders in the South Pacific.

The Cabinet Information Bureau stated that Mr. Matsuoka's protest pointed out "that measures taken by British authorities at Bermuda clearly are an abuse of belligerent rights and an illegal act infringing the legitimate rights and free movement of subjects of Japan, which is a neutral country."

"The Foreign Minister," it added, "demanded that the British Government promptly take satisfactory steps for settlement of the case."

Nine Japanese passengers, arriving Saturday at Lisbon aboard the American Export Liner Excalibur, said they were held in their cabins for five hours at Bermuda by British Contraband Control Officers. They declared the Control Officers confiscated their cash and travelers' checks.

Without saying just what steps Japan would take, a Domei, Japanese news agency, radiocast from Tokyo quoted reports that Japan also had decided on "effective retaliation" against "unreasonable" use of navicerts—Britain's system of certifying cargoes in exporters' ports.

Japan, Domei said, contends that the use of navicerts is a violation of international law and will protest every time Britain applies them to Japanese ships.

## Roosevelt Speech Called Act of War

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—John T. Flynn, National Chairman of the Keep-America - Out - of - War Congress, declared in a statement last night that President Roosevelt proposed "undeclared war" in his message to Congress.

"It is not merely a question whether Hitler will construe his act as an act of war," Mr. Flynn said. "It is an act of war. Hitler may choose for his own interest to ignore it, but this does not make it any less an act of war."

The writer-economist declared that "if the war makers are to be stopped, now is the time to do it—now or never."

# U. S. Risks Full Axis Victory, Bullitt Warns in Aid Appeal

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 8 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France, declared last night "we know that the surest way to defeat the Axis powers is for us to go to war in support of Great Britain, Greece and China" but that the American people "at this moment" prefer to take the risk of a totalitarian victory "rather than go to war."

To diminish that risk, Mr. Bullitt told the International Relations Club of the University of North Carolina, the United States must give those nations "what they need—not what we think we can comfortably spare." He listed "merchant ships, war vessels, airplanes, guns, munitions, steel, wheat—all that we give will be used in defense of our own security."

In his first speech since he resigned from government service, Mr. Bullitt declared:

"We hate war and because of that hatred the question of entering this war as a national policy does not even arise.

**The Chance U. S. Takes**

"We know that the surest way to defeat the Axis powers is for us to go to war in support of Great Britain, Greece and China, but we hate war so much that we prefer to take a chance on the ability of the British, the Greeks and the Chinese to defeat the dictator powers without direct military assistance from us.

"We know what the consequences of totalitarian victory would be for us, and we are taking this risk with our eyes open.

"Unquestionably, the people of the United States at this moment prefer to take this risk rather than go to war."

Mr. Bullitt, who more than two months ago advocated that arms production be put on a "wartime basis," said that aiding Britain, Greece and China involved slight danger of war.

"It is so greatly to the advantage of the totalitarian states to have us stay out of war while they are attempting to conquer Great Britain, Greece and China," he said, "that they will almost certainly not make war on us so long as Great Britain stands—no matter how much material aid we furnish and no matter what form that aid may take."

**Britain a Safeguard**

"The dictators will fume and fulminate but they will not risk declaring war on us unless they first have conquered Great Britain," he asserted.

Declaring that "we must buy time in which to prepare," Mr. Bullitt described the method of production during the past six months as "the comfortable and lazy one of superimposing production for defense on the normal business of the country."

"That was the method employed by France and Great Britain before they were drawn into war," he asserted.

He said the problem of increased production could not be solved by any administrative organization or any small group of men but "only by the whole American people working together as a unit."

## Beneš Foresees Internal Collapse Of Reich in 1941

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš President of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, told a national defense luncheon today that Germans in Czechoslovakia are anxious for the future because of a "lack of confidence in their leaders."

Dr. Beneš said a large system of passive resistence is being built up throughout the country, which is "maintaining a united front against the Germans."

"Hitler's empire," Dr. Beneš said, "is held together only by force and it is gradually approaching internal collapse. The year 1941 should demonstrate this to the world."

Jan Masaryk, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, warned Britain against complacency, adding "you people sometimes return to cricket too quickly and there is no cricket about this game."


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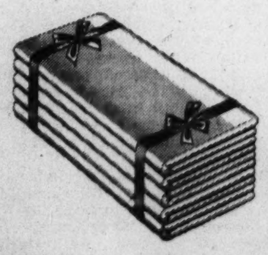
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# Army of 70,000 Prisoners Proves Burden to British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 8 (AP)—Headquarters of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell grappled with the problem of accommodating upward of 70,000 prisoners taken by the British thus far in their lightning campaign against Italian North Africa.

By sea and rail, those captured in the victory at Bardia are pouring into the Nile Valley from the desert at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 daily—great herds of defeated soldiers who will have to be fed, clothed, and housed until the war ends.

The British say they never expected to capture so many. What to do with them after the Sidi Barrani victory last month, when about 40,000 were seized, was an acute problem.

Since then, the Army has had more experience in handling prisoners, so preparations for the assault on Bardia included wiring off large enclosures on the deserts for captives. Even then the British staff was surprised at the great numbers taken.

In any event, it was impossible to prepare huge stores of food and water for them, and the first job was to get them out of the desert.

**Shipped to Alexandria**

Most are being shipped to Alexandria, Egypt, aboard any vessel available. Others are sent by truck to the railhead in the western desert. Trains that go up the line laden with British supplies in the morning return jammed with prisoners at night.

Large camps in the Nile Delta were prepared hurriedly for the men captured in the first British drive, but now are being emptied to make room for new arrivals.

The chief camp has been established in the Suez Canal Zone.

[Reports from India last week told of the arrival of several hundred Italian prisoners from Egypt, a disposition not mentioned in this censored dispatch.]

Wounded Italians are sent to British hospitals and Libyans to Egyptian hospitals. The Egyptians are full of pity for the Libyans, who are fellow-Moslems. Women of the Red Crescent (Moslem version of the Red Cross) distribute candies and refreshments among them.

Prison camps are similar to the large British Army camps in Egypt, composed of rows of tents and a few scattered wooden structures.

**Prisoners Organize**

Prisoners are permitted to organize themselves for necessary duties. A captured noncommissioned officer is placed in charge of 30 or 40 fellow-prisoners. Basketball is the most popular prisoner recreation.

Few prisoners show much disappointment at being captured. They want merely to let the folks back home know they are alive. This is handled by the International Red Cross through Geneva. If any prisoner has relatives among the large Italian colony in Egypt, they are informed immediately but are not permitted to visit him.

Prisoners have no clothes save those in which they stand, and often these are rags.

The British have placed large orders for uniforms, blankets, towels, toothbrushes, soap, shoes, and sandals—these last for the Libyans.

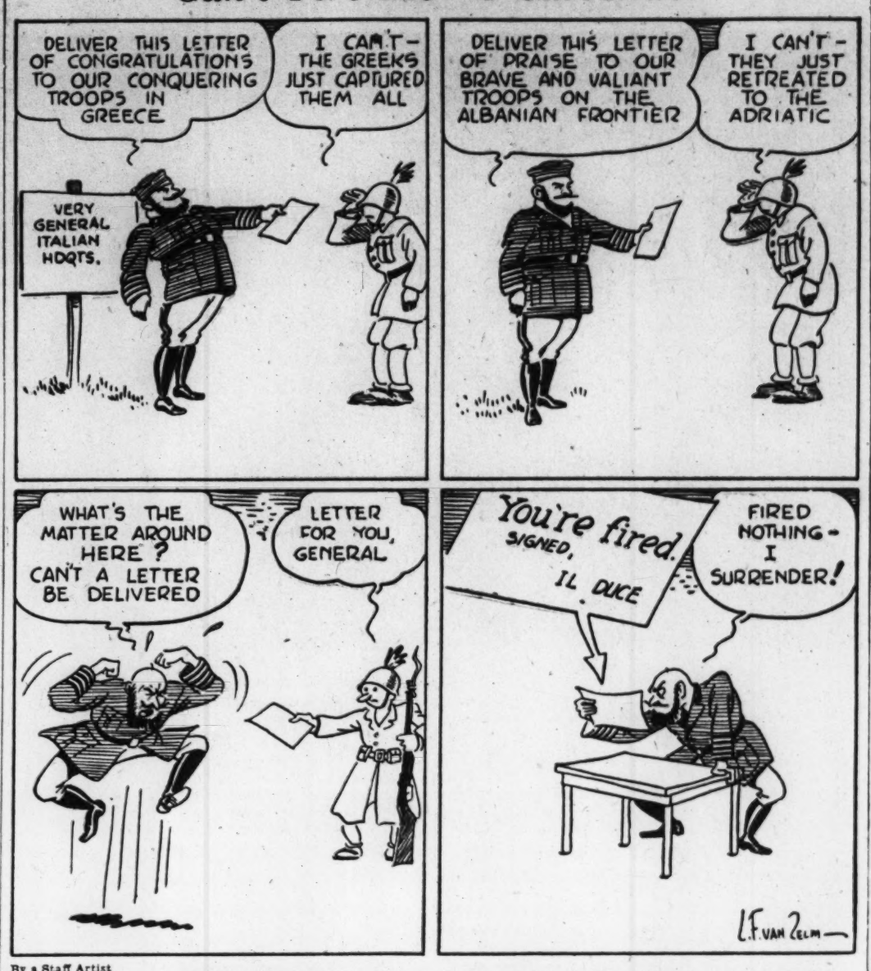
As for food, the British assert the prisoners are getting better rations than they ever got in the Italian Army. The menu includes bread, macaroni, and potatoes, and when possible fruit and vegetables. Libyans have the diet they are used to: rice, lentils, and similar foods.

**Officers Draw Pay**

By international convention, officer prisoners continue to draw in captivity the pay their rank entitled them to when in service. The British have fixed the exchange rate at 72 lire to the pound sterling—the prewar figure.

It is impossible to compute even the approximate cost. The only British satisfaction on this score is that with a final Italian defeat they can present the bills to Rome.

# 'Can't Fire Me—I Surrender'


DELIVER THIS LETTER OF CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR CONQUERING TROOPS IN GREECE
I CAN'T - THE GREEKS JUST CAPTURED THEM ALL
VERY GENERAL ITALIAN HDQTS.
DELIVER THIS LETTER OF PRAISE TO OUR BRAVE AND VALIANT TROOPS ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER
I CAN'T - THEY JUST RETREATED TO THE ADRIATIC
WHAT'S THE MATTER AROUND HERE? CAN'T A LETTER BE DELIVERED
LETTER FOR YOU, GENERAL
You're fired. SIGNED, IL DUCE
FIRED NOTHING - I SURRENDER!
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

**Before and After Greek and Libyan Campaigns**

**Captured Italian documents in both the Greek and North African campaigns showed a sharp contrast between the early congratulations and the ultimate military results. General staff orders in Greece congratulated the troops for their valor and impetuous and irresistible advance. Subsequent orders instructed the Italian troops not to retreat without permission. In Libya an order-of-the-day was found congratulating the troops on their victorious march into the Nile Valley. The sequel was the retreat across all of occupied Egypt and part of Libya.**

# Nazi Move in Balkans Called Screen

**BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 8 (AP)—Yugoslav and foreign circles heard reports today that Bulgaria had rejected a request for passage of German troops and was relying on Soviet Russia to bolster resistance.**

**Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff, who returned home last night from a trip to Vienna, was said to have declined to negotiate on the basis of Nazi proposals for movement of German troops from Rumania.**

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 8 (AP)—The hubbub caused by the flood of German troops through Rumania toward the Bulgarian frontier was regarded by some Balkan observers today as possibly only a Nazi smoke screen to mask preparations elsewhere for a blow at Great Britain or Gibraltar.

Pointing to the unconcealed massing of perhaps 600,000 troops across the Danube in Rumania, these sources commented it had not been the practice of the Reich to publicize its Blitzkriegs in advance.

They added that the Balkans had been used before to divert attention—as last May when German troops appeared near the Yugoslav and Hungarian frontiers just before the Nazi armies of the west struck in to the Low Countries.

[Chuckling at the wide speculation as to the purpose of the Nazi troop movements through Rumania, an authorized German spokesman commented in Berlin two days ago: "It's a splendid fog, and others made it for us."]

German sources in the Balkans have encouraged, rather than discouraged, talk that the German troops might strike to the south toward Greece or Turkey, reported to have 400,000 troops massed in Thrace.

Most Germans here say, aside from the talk about Balkan developments, that the war will be decided not here nor in Africa, but on the British Isles.

They indicate, too, they believe Britain must be knocked out before aid from the United States can reach its peak.

Some Bulgars, hopeful that the threat along their frontiers might be just a sideshow, have expressed the belief that events here indicate the Germans are not ready to cross the Danube.

They pointed out that pro-Nazi Minister of the Interior Peter Grabovsky made no bid to seize the premiership in the absence of conservative Premier Bogdan Philoff, who returned yesterday after a trip to Vienna. Some had hinted such an attempt to change the Government might be made.

It was reported the Soviet Minister to Bulgaria, earlier said to be headed for Moscow, had put off his trip. There was speculation that he might be remaining to learn what Premier Philoff found out during his stay in Vienna, often before the scene of German conferences with foreign officials.

# Britain Cuts Meat Ration, To Reduce Food Imports

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The British meat ration for the current week was reduced tonight to one shilling two pence (about 23 cents) shortly after Lord Woolton, Food Minister, warned his compatriots he could "no longer bring the world to our door" and urged them to "eat British."

The previous meat ration was about 32 cents. Britain rations meat by price, not by weight.

The Ministry of Food, in announcing the reduction, said that it would be necessary during the next few months to vary the meat ration at short notice because of the diversion of shipping for war purposes.

**More Changes Ahead**

Further changes, the Ministry said, will be within the range of one shilling to one shilling six pence.

Supplies to catering establishments will be correspondingly lowered.

The Minister said Britons must live primarily on food produced at home and warned that imports must be kept to a bare minimum.

Lord Woolton explained that last week's meat shortage, the first in the war, was due to "excellent reasons" which include the diversion of some shipments to Libya, the scene of a British offensive.

Speaking to a luncheon audience, the Minister asked:

"Would you rather have a little more meat for a week or two or would you rather have Bardia?"

[Bardia, chief Italian base in eastern Libya, was captured by the British Sunday.]

**Reasons for Shortage**

After a virtually meatless week end, Lord Woolton and most Britons felt certain that the condition was only temporary.

Contributing to the shortage were transportation difficulties and the fact that less stock is being marketed by farmers. They have been encouraged officially to keep reserves of meat on the hoof during the winter.

Lord Woolton predicted a "fortnight of flexibility" would be needed. He conferred with representatives of all branches of the catering trade on how to meet the situation.

Although weekly the meat ration has been successively cut from the equivalent of 47 cents worth per person to 39 cents and finally 32 cents, all since Dec. 16, London now is able to supply only about 25 cents worth per person per week.

Many families last week end had to dip into tinned stocks and one Associated Press employee said his family—used to having its Sunday "joint"—had Sunday dinner out of a can, while last night's supply of meat for the seven members was three small sausages.

# Tobruk Cut Off

*Continued from Page 1*

sponsible for this pillage, but also Hurricanes and Gladiators that had found time off from aerial combat to swoop into suitable targets.

Leisure for this work has been obtained owing to the Italian fighter strength being more and more absorbed in escorting the bomber formations, thus removing the battle between fighter planes more or less from the British air agenda.

Through gaps in dust clouds I often have watched nine or a dozen Italian bombers in a swarm of 40 fighters vainly pelting British troops well hidden on the inhospitable escarpment of Salum, while British Hurricanes, taking advantage of this preoccupation on the part of the Italians, dashed off to do their bombing unhindered.

British bombers eliminate the fighters by skilful use of squadrons and crews. I never have seen British bombers and Italian chasers together in the same sky. The consummate efficiency of this system is testified by remarkably negligible losses. During the last three days of the most severe activity one Blenheim was lost against 19 Italian air casualties.

**Ground Crews Toil On**

While fighters and bombers range far afield on reconnaissance work or to co-operate with the Army, gangs of dauntless men below are wiping off the paste of sand and oil from their faces and toil on without complaint.

The job of ground maintenance demands laborious patience and skill under conditions in which the delicate machinery must survive rigors to which sandstorm, sunshine, and frost subject it. The mechanics in Egypt who are thanked profusely each day for the excellent performance of their thankless job are as unromantic as the depot workers far behind the lines.

The teamwork of the whole personnel and their machines is the secret of success in the enormous share played by the Royal Air Force and its sister Australian service in occupying Bardia, relieving the Red Sea completely from air attack or nibbling salients into East Africa.

# No Goodbye for This 'Mr. Chips'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 8—Maj. Gen. Iven Gifford Mackay, nicknamed "Iven the Terrible," leader of the Australian forces which last week end took Bardia, is a schoolmaster in civilian life—Headmaster of Cranbrook School, Sydney.

Eight months ago he landed in Egypt as commander of the second contingent of the Australian Imperial Force and today he is hailed as the natural successor to Gen. Sir John Monash, who so successfully led the Australian forces during the World War.

General Mackay during the war of 1914-1918, rose to the rank of Brigadier General. He fought at Gallipoli and won various distinctions.

Before that he had been educated at Newington College, one of Sydney's leading public schools, where he was outstanding as a football player and oarsman. Later he became Master at Christ Church Grammar School, North Sydney, where he earned a reputation as a disciplinarian, yet managed to remain immensely popular.

General Mackay was under no illusions regarding the real aim of Hitlerism and several months before the outbreak of war he had already decided upon his course of action if and when war occurred.

General Mackay is devoted to teaching and has no inclination for a political life, which he has often been urged to take up. "Schoolmastering is my job," he's reported to have said to a friend, "and if I get through the big dust up that is coming in Europe, I'm going to return to it."

## Netherlands Bars Jews From Movies

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, Jan. 8 (AP)—Jews were barred from all motion picture houses in the Netherlands beginning today. This action followed upon anti-German demonstrations by some movie goers, especially during the showing of news reels.

A communiqué said the Committee of the League of Picture Theaters "decided to refuse admittance to Jews" because the disturbances "were caused mainly by Jews, despite requests to the public to be quiet."

# Reverses Put Italy on Full War Basis at Home

*Continued from Page 1*

effort. He must work within the limitations of the blockade and autarchy at a time when Germany is unable to spare much from its stocks, but the new decrees give him full powers to use whatever resources Italy can furnish. The decrees operate as follows:

1.—Industries of lesser importance, which have important reserves of raw materials will make these available to war industries. Signor Ricci has the power to order everyone to declare his stocks and the power to purchase or forcibly requisition them.

2. There has been important maladjustments in transportation, valuable facilities being used for unessential purposes. Signor Ricci is preparing to take over whatever transport facilities, public or private, he needs to solve it.

3. It is considered that too many luxuries have been available to the Italian people, the production of which absorbed needed industrial energy. Signor Ricci can ration or otherwise limit whatever production or sale he chooses.

4. There has been a widespread turning of money into industrial stocks and real estate with a potential maladjustment to the industrial system. Signor Ricci is supported by a new law limiting dividends to 7 per cent and doubling the tax on dividends from 10 to 20 per cent. There was already a decree seizing 60 per cent of any addition to the value of real estate since 1939.

**Fascist Economy**

It was once thought that the Fascist economy was a war economy already prepared for a thorough going effort of this character. It is possible that this was so, and that Italy deliberately has been favoring its people and middle classes by withholding the full burden of war in order to make it more acceptable. Or it may be simply that Italy was expecting the war to be won on the west.

At any event, the military reverses brought maladjustments to the surface, roused Fascist leadership to a keen appreciation of the costs of economic half-measures, and stiffened national determination to cope to the best of its ability with the problems.

For example, after the collapse of France the Axis experts earmarked large quantities of French raw materials for Italy, including shipments of scrap iron and steel to surpass 45,000 metric tons monthly."

**Italy's Part in Bargain**

Italy agreed to supply foodstuffs in exchange. But it is learned on the best authority that, although the French experts on the Armistice Commission prepared the materials, less than one fifth of the total had been delivered up to last month because of the transportation tieup. These materials are essential to the intensified war effort, and it will be Signor Ricci's business to get them. Already there are reports that the freight jam is beginning to break.

The stock market offers one way of measuring the war boom, whose unhealthy aspects favored many sections of industry not essential to the war effort. When Germany marched into Poland, the average of 30 industrial stocks stood at 200. In February when it was thought that Italy would profit greatly from neutrality, the index reached 285, falling again to 208 in May when these expectations were not realized. Here it stood when Italy entered the war in June.

By August it was 250. October 280. Just before Christmas it hit 305, and today is around 300. This means that stocks have risen 50 per cent since Italy entered the war. Meanwhile, the rising prices of real property, furniture, and similar lines reflected the same effort to turn money into property. Hoarding has likewise steadily grown, both of foodstuffs and more seriously of raw material stocks by nonwar industries.

Explaining this, the Popolo di Roma says, "In wartime we see the following phenomenon. There is an abundance of money and a scarcity of goods. To provide for the defense of the country, the Government is forced to spend several tens of billions more than usual."

Parenthetically this is illustrated by the newly issued budget figures for last year in which the deficit is stated by the Council of Ministers to be 28,000,000,000 lire. This compares with the normal budgets which the total expenditure is not much more than 20,000,000,000 lire.

"These tens of billions," Il Popolo continues, "in one form or another flow in varied ways into private cash boxes. Today the availability of money and the reduced availability of goods inevitably result in increased prices. It is therefore necessary to ration at least the distribution of goods of prime necessity to defend the poorer classes from the richer and also to impose a general economy. It is also necessary that excess profits resulting from the war should mostly return into the coffers of the State.

**Finance Policy**

"The policy of the Ministry of Finance in conformity with the will of Il Duce is inspired by these aims: stabilization of normal prices, salaries, and incomes. All bypaths from this high road lead to sharp inflation. The control of costs, production, and prices, if necessary, must be still further intensified and technically perfected. All forms of speculation must be relentlessly cut short. The value of money at all costs must be defended. All will profit from this, both the capitalists and the penniless."

The problem, therefore, is the same as that confronting any other economic high command in wartime: how to carry out these aims while still giving full incentive to the production of war materials.

The task of the newly appointed food dictator, Giuseppe Tassinari is substantially lighter. Despite large food shipments to Germany, France, and other German influenced areas, Italy has enough food to last through until the next crop. The problem is one of forcing the hoarders to disgorge, mobilizing regular transport, and then extending price regulations.

**Situation Is Spotty**

Even now some sections of Italy have plenty of olive oil, cornmeal, rice, potatoes, and even white flour, while others are not supplied. In general cities are embarrassed while the country towns are comparatively well off. The problem is momentarily complicated by a protracted frost followed by drenching rains which sent prices of fresh vegetables soaring. These, however, are expected to subside within a few weeks.

It is considered possible that wages will be raised somewhat, but not until after the price situation is under control, for there is every intention of avoiding an upward spiral.

In sum, the powers last week granted to Signors Ricci and Tassinari are ample to place the Nation on a war footing, make the best of admitted raw materials limitations, and redistribute food supplies equitably.

## Italy Plans Canal When Victory Comes

*By the Associated Press*

Rome, Jan. 8

Plans for a 45-mile canal from Milan through Cremona to the Po River, with construction to start as soon as "Fascist Italy has attained its unfailing victory," have been sanctioned by the Italian Cabinet. The canal would provide cheaper transportation of Istrian coal and other raw materials for the 230 miles from Venice to Milan's industrial region, the Cabinet said.

Another proposed law approved by the Cabinet provides for motor buses and trucks in Italy to be painted a dull gray, presumably as wartime camouflage.

# Spain Organizes Council Linking Hispanic Peoples

MADRID, Jan. 8 (AP) — Spain's Council of Hispanicism—described in the press as a sort of Spanish world axis—came into being today with publication of a decree naming more than three score initial members. The list included Spanish Ambassadors to Cuba, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and Peru, the Consul General in Manila, several Roman Catholic bishops and priests, writers, newspapermen, and leaders of the Falange (Fascist) Party.

The decree said the mission of the Council is "to study and resolve the common spiritual and material necessities of our race" and is intended to include as members most of the outstanding personages of the Hispano-American people so the Council can become "a supernational" organization.

Ramon Serrano Suñer, Foreign Minister—and on occasion Spain's representative in special talks at Berlin and Rome—will be President of the Council, with power to make new appointments at will.

Headquarters will continue to be Madrid, it was said, but later an Hispano-American branch will choose a place of residence somewhere in Latin America.

The Falangist organ, Arriba, gave the Council a sendoff, saying that it corresponded to the ideal of a Spanish world axis.

The concept of Hispanicism, the newspaper went on, had been lost in "the rubbish of romantic vagaries." Before the Spanish Falange came into being, Arriba said, Hispano-Americanism as a national concept was "a mere theory, cultivated by a nucleus of anti-liberal intellectuals."

Three years of war had to ravage Spain, Arriba added, before it could be put in "orderly and efficient form."

# Britain's Mechanized Cavalry Speeds Drive Across Libya

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP)—The speed and power of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's mechanized cavalry constitute such a threat that unless the Italians can continue to withdraw from Tobruk at once they can scarcely hope to make a stand at Bengasi, British military circles said today.

An attempt to defend Tobruk, whose outer fortifications already have been tested by British armored patrols, may result in a major disaster for the Italian arms, these circles said.

Once the Army of the Nile, supported by the British fleet and the Royal Air Force lays siege to that Libyan port, its defenders never will reach Bengasi, more than 200 miles to the west, the British declare.

If Marshal Rodolfo Graziani suffers defeat at Tobruk, he has little chance of holding Bengasi, according to the British view, and then will face the prospect of making a hazardous 500-mile dash to Tripoli, harassed from sea and air.

The Tobruk garrison was reported to have less water and fewer supplies than the defenders of Bardia, which fell to the British last week end.

It was also announced the R. A. F. had dropped tons of bombs on Tripoli Jan. 6, hitting one vessel in the harbor squarely, damaging others and setting port buildings afire.

Presence of the British forces in the vicinity of Tobruk meant they had advanced more than 125 miles since launching their drive one month ago tomorrow with an attack on the Italian outpost of Sidi Barrani in Egypt. The spearhead of the British offensive is now some 200 miles from the nearest Egyptian railhead at Matruh.

Three Italian Blackshirt (Militia) Commanders deserted their troops during the defense of Bardia, leaving regular officers to carry on, British headquarters asserted last night.

Col. William J. Donovan, who recently has been in London on an undisclosed mission from the United States, arrived in Cairo by plane last night. He is staying in the British Embassy.

He declined to discuss the purpose of his visit, but it was understood that he would report to the United States Government on conditions in the African battle zone.

## Nazi Munitions Train Explodes

BUDAPEST, Jan. 8 (AP)—The explosion of a German munitions train which crashed into another train on one of the three main lines from Hungary to Rumania damaged a large part of the town of Berettyo Ujfalu and wrecked the tracks.

Repairs probably will take weeks.

The town is near what used to be the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier before Rumania ceded Transylvania to Hungary, and is about midway between Pospokladany and Nagyvarad. [This route has been used by the Germans to move heavy troop reinforcements through Hungary into Rumania.]

Hungarian censorship clamped down on further details of the accident.

## Clothing Rations Strict in Norway

BERLIN (AP)—Norway's new clothing rations permit a man to buy only one new suit and shirt or their equivalent in other garments a year, a digest received here disclosed.

The digest, appearing in the Deutsche Zeitung, said a clothing ration card contained 300 points for one year. A man's suit takes 240 points and a shirt 60.

A warm coat for a woman costs 200 points, while a cotton summer coat requires 150, a wool dress 120, and a pair of stockings 15.

The digest indicated that the Norwegian clothing restrictions were more severe than those in Germany.

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# Text of President Roosevelt's $17,500,000,000 Budget Message to the Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Budget Message to Congress:

Budget Message of the President to the Congress of the United States:

The budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, which I transmit herewith, is a reflection of a world at war. Carrying out the mandate of the people, the government has embarked on a program for the total defense of our democracy. This means warships, freighters, tanks, planes, and guns to protect us against aggression; and jobs, health and security to strengthen the bulwarks of democracy. Our problem in the coming year is to combine these two objectives so as to protect our democracy against external pressure and internal slackness.

The threatening world situation forces us to build up land, sea, and air forces able to meet and master any contingency. It is dangerous to prepare for a little defense. It is safe only to prepare for total defense. Total defense means more weapons. It means an industrial capacity stepped up to produce all the material for defense with the greatest possible speed. It means people of health and stamina, conscious of their democratic rights and responsibilities. It means an economic and social system functioning smoothly and geared to high-speed performance. The defense budget, therefore, must go beyond the needs of the Army and Navy.

It is not enough to defend our national existence. Democracy as a way of life is equally at stake. The ability of the democracies to employ their full resources of manpower and skill and plant has been challenged. We meet this challenge by maximum utilization of plant and manpower and by maintaining governmental services, social security, and aid to those suffering through no fault of their own. Only by maintaining all of these activities can we claim the effective use of resources which our democratic system is expected to yield, and thus justify the expenditures required for its defense.

## The National Program

In this budget I am presenting a program for 1942, carefully worked out to combine these objectives. This program, including defense and nondefense activities, will cost about $17,500,000,000. For the same period, we expect the largest national income for the Nation as a whole and also the largest tax receipts.

In addition to, but essentially and rightly as a complement to this program, the time has come for immediate consideration of assuring the continuation of the flow of vitally necessary munitions to those nations which are defending themselves against attack and against the imposition of new forms of government upon them.

Such a complementary program would call for appropriations and contract authorizations over and above this budget. The sum of all these defense efforts should be geared to the productive capacity of this Nation expanded to literally its utmost efforts.

## The Defense Program And Defense Expenditures

Sixty-two per cent of the expenditures proposed in this budget are for national defense. No one can predict the ultimate cost of a program that is still in development, for no one can define the future. When we recall the staggering changes in the world situation in the last six months, we realize how tentative all present estimates must be.

These expenditures must be seen as a part of a defense program stretching over several years. On the basis of the appropriations and authorizations enacted for national defense from June, 1940, up to the present time, plus the recommendations for supplementary appropriations and authorizations for 1941 and the recommendations contained in this budget for 1942, we have a program of $28,000,000,000.

This is a vast sum, difficult to visualize in terms of work actually to be done. If we can prove that we are able to organize and execute such a gigantic program in a democratic way, we shall have made a positive contribution in a world in which the workability of democracy is challenged.

This defense program is summarized below:

Appropriations, Authorizations, and Recommendations (June 1940, 1941, 1942)

| | |
|---|---|
| Army | $13,704,000,000 |
| Navy | 11,587,000,000 |
| Expansion of industrial | 1,902,000,000 |
| Other defense activities | 1,287,000,000 |
| Total | 28,480,000,000 |

The Army funds provide for the training and maintenance of a force of men increasing from 250,000 in June, 1940, to 1,400,000 in 1942, equipped with the most modern devices to motorized and mechanical warfare. The Navy estimates continue the construction of our over-all Navy and contemplate the doubling of naval personnel. There is provision for a great increase in the number of Army and Navy planes and for training pilots, technicians and ground crews.

Behind the lines a whole new defense industry is being built with the financial support of the Federal Government. One hundred and twenty-five new plants are under contract; more are planned.

In submitting these recommendations, I have not covered the full requirements of the civilian training program. At present, surveys are under way which will provide a basis for transmitting an estimate of funds needed for the extension of this essential defense activity. In the current fiscal year, over 1,000,000 men and women are included in the various programs of apprentice training, vocational training in trade schools and engineering colleges, work-experience shops, and pilot training.

Expenditures under the defense program during the last six months amount to $1,750,000,000. This is 2½ times the amount spent for national defense in the same period of the fiscal year 1940. However, these expenditures understate the progress already made. In six months, contracts and orders for $10,000,000,000 have been placed. This means that in addition to present defense production, all over the country more factories, large and small, are getting ready rapidly to increase production. Once these preparations have been completed actual deliveries and expenditures will be greatly accelerated.

I expect actual expenditures to be stepped up to $4,750,000,000 in the six months ending June, 1941, and to almost $11,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1942. We shall actually expend more than $25,000,000,000 for defense within a three-year period. This can be accomplished, but only if management, labor, and consumers co-operate to the utmost.

## Non-Defense Expenditures

The increased military expenditures permit a substantial reduction in non-defense expenditures, particularly for those activities which are made less necessary by improved economic conditions. Obligations such as interest, pensions, and insurance benefits are fixed. Almost as fixed are the appropriations for which the Congress has already made legislative commitments—security grants to the States, federal aid for highways, the 30 per cent of tariff revenue set aside for reducing agricultural surpluses, and similar items. Together, these fixed items make up nearly half of the non-defense expenditures I am proposing for the fiscal year 1942. For the items subject to administrative rather than legislative action, I have been able to reduce expenditures by $600,000,000 or 15 per cent. This reduction and its relation to total expenditures are shown below:

**Expenditures Estimated**

| | 1942 | 1941 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Defense program | $10,811,000,000 | $6,464,000,000 | +67% |
| Fixed commitments | 3,196,000,000 | 2,984,000,000 | + 7% |
| Other activities | 3,478,000,000 | 4,094,000,000 | —15% |
| Total (excluding returns from government corporations) | 17,485,000,000 | 13,542,000,000 | +29% |

Certain reductions are possible in carrying out the established policies relating to public works and relief, but little change can be made in the regular operating costs of government. As I indicated in my budget message last year, the operating costs of the regular departments are already down to the bedrock of the activities and functions ordered by the Congress. In spite of the defense pressure on many of these regular programs, expenditures will be kept below the level of the current year.

## Social and Economic Programs

It is our policy to retain the ideals and objectives of our social and economic programs in the face of war changes. The costs of those programs affected by economic activity are flexible. Because of the defense effort some of these programs can be carried on at a lower cost. In other cases, no curtailment is possible without sacrificing our objectives.

We should realize, however, that even with a fully functioning defense effort there will remain special areas of need and that social security, agricultural benefits, and work relief contribute to total defense in terms of the health and morale of our people.

**Social-Security Programs** — I recommend the continuance in full measure of the social-security programs. This includes not only the payment of old-age benefits as required by law but also aid to youth and continued payments toward the state aid of old persons not covered by the insurance benefits; aids to children and to the physically handicapped. In total, these services will require approximately the same expenditure as in the current fiscal year, except for some increase in grants to the States as required by law.

Furthermore, I deem it vital that the Congress give consideration to the inclusion in the old-age and survivors insurance system and the unemployment compensation system of workers not now covered.

**Agricultural Programs** — The increased domestic market for farm products, resulting from defense expenditure, will improve the income position of many farmers. At the same time the curtailment of foreign markets, particularly in cotton, wheat, and tobacco, would leave large numbers of these farmers in a serious plight without the continuance of the farm programs. After weighing both of these factors, I estimate a reduction of $45,000,000 in the agricultural programs. We are definitely maintaining the principles of parity and soil conservation.

**Public Works**—During this period of national emergency it seems appropriate to defer construction projects that interfere with the defense program by diverting manpower and materials. Further, it is very wise for us to establish a reservoir of post-defense projects to help absorb labor that later will be released by defense industry.

With this in mind, I am recommending reductions for rivers and harbors and flood-control work. Where possible, without placing the projects or the water users thereof in jeopardy, reductions are proposed in the expenditures for reclamation projects. I have requested that further contracts for the construction of public buildings outside the District of Columbia be held in abeyance for the present. On the other hand, I have recommended funds for power and other projects considered essential to national defense.

Projects under construction, or on which bids have been solicited, will go forward to completion. Throughout the federal service other projects are being deferred until a more appropriate time. However, surveys and the planning of new projects will go forward so that construction can be resumed without delay. This will produce a long list of public work projects, apart from defense construction, arranged according to priorities. Such a list could be submitted to a future Congress for the appropriation of funds to put it into operation.

**Work Projects Administration** —The defense program has already resulted in a substantial increase in production, employment, and national income. Although industrial production is now running 20 per cent above the average level of 1929, there are still many persons either unemployed, or employed as emergency workers, or incapable of steady employment.

The defense program will lead to further re-employment, and also to a further increase in the labor force and to a shift from part-time to full-time or overtime employment. But even under the full defense program we cannot expect full absorption of the labor force because some people just cannot be fitted into the picture. There will be some localities with a labor shortage at the same time that others have a labor surplus There will be shortages of particular skills and aptitudes at the same time that others are in surplus.

I recommend an appropriation of $995,000,000 for work relief for the full fiscal year. This is $400,000,000 less than the amount required for the present fiscal year. It will not be necessary to use this full amount if the defense program should result in a more general re-employment than is presently indicated. The expenditure can also be reduced if employers will contribute by hiring unskilled or semi-skilled or older workers for those jobs where special skills are not required.

We must face the fact that even with what we call "full employment" there will remain a large number of persons who cannot be adjusted to our industrial life. For this group, the Government must provide work opportunities.

## Financing the National Program

**Estimates of expenditures and revenue compared**—The defense program dominates not only the expenditure side of the budget, but influences also the expected revenue. Economic activities and national income are rising to record heights. From a higher national income a greater revenue will flow, although in the case of most taxes there is, of course, a time lag. The revenue for the fiscal year 1941 will reflect some of the increase in defense activities; the revenue for the fiscal year 1942 will be affected to a larger extent; but the full impact will not be felt before the fiscal year 1943.

The revenue for the fiscal year 1942 is expected to be $9,000,000,000. It will exceed the revenue collected in the fiscal year 1940—the last year before the start of the present defense program—by $3,000,000,000. One-half of this increase will come from the defense taxes already enacted by the Congress, the other half from the increase in national income.

The revenue expected for 1942 will be $1,600,000,000 larger than the total of all non-defense expenditures. This $1,600,000,000 is greater than the annual expenditure on defense before the present program started, but less than will be necessary for maintaining the Army and Navy at the new level.

Estimates of receipts for 1942 and 1941 are set forth below:

| Receipts | 1942 | 1941 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Progressive taxes on individuals and estates | $1,979,000,000 | $1,571,000,000 | +26% |
| Profit and capital taxes on corporations | 2,839,000,000 | 1,745,000,000 | +63% |
| Customs, excise, stamps and miscellaneous taxes | 2,756,000,000 | 2,687,000,000 | + 4% |
| Employment taxes for federal old-age and survivors insurance | 725,000,000 | 668,000,000 | + 9% |
| Other employment taxes | 243,000,000 | 230,000,000 | + 6% |
| Miscellaneous receipts (including back income taxes) | 429,000,000 | 422,000,000 | + 2% |
| Total receipts (excluding returns from government corporations) | 8,971,000,000 | 7,293,000,000 | +23% |
| Deduct net appropriation for federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund | 696,000,000 | 640,000,000 | + 9% |
| Net receipts (excluding returns from government corporations) | 8,275,000,000 | 6,653,000,000 | +24% |

Under present tax laws, deficits of $6,200,000,000 in 1941 and $9,200,000,000 in 1942 may be expected. The calculations follow:

| Summary | 1942 | 1941 |
|---|---|---|
| Expenditures | $17,485,000,000 | $13,542,000,000 |
| Receipts | 8,275,000,660 | 6,653,000,000 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | 9,210,000,000 | 6,889,000,000 |
| Less return of surplus funds form government corporations | | 700,000,000 |
| Deficit | 9,210,000,000 | 6,189,000,000 |

In presenting the above calculations, I am assuming that the Congress will accept the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the earmarking of taxes for retirement of defense obligations be repealed; and the proposal of the Postmaster General that the 3-cent rate on first-class postage be continued.

**Tax Policy** — There is no agreement on how much of such an extraordinary defense program should be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis and how much by borrowing. Only very drastic and restrictive taxation which curtails consumption would finance defense wholly on a pay-as-you-go basis.

I fear that such taxation would interfere with the full use of our productive capacities. We have a choice between restrictive tax measures applied to the present national income and a higher tax yield from increased national income under less restrictive tax measures. I suggest, therefore, a financial policy aimed at collecting progressive taxes out of a higher level of national income, I am opposed to a tax policy which restricts general consumption as long as unused capacity is available and as long as idle labor can be employed.

We cannot yet conceive the complete measure of extraordinary taxes which are necessary to pay off the cost of emergency defense and to aid in avoiding inflationary price rises which may occur when full capacity is approached.

However, a start should be made this year to meet larger percentage of defense payments from current tax receipts. The additional tax measures should be based on the principle of ability to pay. Because it is the fixed policy of the Government that no citizen should make any abnormal net profit out of national defense, I am not satisfied that existing laws are in this respect adequate.

I hope that action toward these ends will be taken at this session of the Congress.

I see many ways in which our tax system can be improved without resort to restrictive tax levies. By adjustments in the existing tax laws the present rates of progressive taxation could be made fully effective, as I believe the Congress intended.

We must face the fact that the continued maintenance of an expanded Army and Navy and the interest on our defense debt will call for large federal expenditures in the years ahead. Our tax system must be made ready to meet these requirements.

I am as much concerned about our long-run need for an improved tax system as I am about the immediate necessity of financing the defense program.

I have often expressed my belief that no really satisfactory tax reform can be achieved without readjusting the federal-state-local fiscal relationship. I urge a thorough investigation of the possibilities of a comprehensive tax reform; I propose that meanwhile we make all possible progress in improving the federal tax system.

**Borrowing**—A substantial part of the defense program must, of course, be financed through borrowing. Individual investors will be given increased opportunities to contribute their share toward defense through the purchase of government securities. Such borrowing is not hazardous as long as it is accompanied by tax measures which assure a sufficient tax yield in the future. This raises the question of the debt limit.

The Congress, by making appropriations and levying taxes, in fact, controls the size of the debt regardless of the existence of a statutory debt limit. If the Congress, subsequent to the establishment of the statutory debt limit, makes appropriations and authorizations which require borrowing in excess of that limit, it has, in effect, rendered that prior limit null and void. In the first 130 years of our national life, the Congress controlled the debt successfully without requiring such a limit. In view of these facts, I question the significance of a statutory debt limit, except as it serves as a fiscal monitor.

The fiscal policy outlined here would be in accord with our objective of financing the defense program in an equitable manner, facilitating full use of our national resources, and avoiding inflationary policies which would aggravate the problems of post-defense adjustment.

**The Debt Problem**—For more than 25 years the world has been in a state of political turmoil and its economies have been out of balance. This world condition is reflected in unbalanced budgets in all countries. Here, the first World War, the war against the depression, the present defense program, all resulted in large additions to the federal debt.

I understand the concern of those who are disturbed by the growth of the federal debt. Yet the main fiscal problem is not the rise of the debt, but the rise of debt charges in relation to the development of our resources.

The fight for recovery raised national income by more than $30,000,000,000 above the depression depth. In the same period the total annual federal interest charges increased by $400,000,000. Even if these interest charges increase, they can scarcely present a serious fiscal problem so long as a high level of national income can be maintained.

Investors are fully aware of this fact. The bonds of the United States Government are the safest securities in the world because they are backed by the best asset in the world—the productive capacity of the American people. Our tax burden is still moderate compared to that of most other countries.

It should be borne in mind that our national debt results from wars and the economic upheavals following war. These conditions are not of our own making. They have been forced upon us. The national debt of almost all nations would be far lower today if competitive armaments had not existed during the past quarter of a century. If this war should be followed, as I hope it will, by peace in a world of good neighbors, then the complete elimination of competitive armaments will become possible. Only in such a world can economic stability be restored.

If a high level of economic activity can be maintained during the defense period and—what will be a more difficult task—maintained in the post-defense period, then the fiscal needs can be met.

The budget of the United States presents our national program. It is a preview of our work plan, a forecast of things to come. It charts the course of the Nation.

The necessity for loading the present budget with armament expenditures is regretted by every American. A wry turn of fate places this burden of defense on the backs of a peace-loving people.

We can meet the demands of armament because we are a people with the will to defend and the means to defend. The boundaries of our productive capacity have never been set.

The whole program set forth in this budget has been prepared at a time when no man could see all the signposts ahead. One marker alone stands out all down the road. That marker carries not so much an admonition as a command to defend our democratic way of life.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
January 3, 1941.

## Summary of Budget Figures

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The official "budget summary," presenting in tabular form President Roosevelt's estimates of receipts and expenditures for the 1942 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, with comparisons for the last two fiscal years, follows:

**I. Receipts**

| General and Special Accounts | Estimated, fiscal year 1942 | Estimated, fiscal year 1941 | Actual, fiscal year 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Revenues | | | |
| Internal Revenue | $8,500,135,000 | $6,817,210,000 | $5,303,133,988.29 |
| Railroad Unemployment Ins. Act | 7,200,000 | 6,800,000 | 4,918,040.78 |
| Customs | 295,000,000 | 302,000,000 | 348,590,635.21 |
| Miscellaneous revenues | 161,438,830 | 158,030,305 | 162,454,931.73 |
| Total revenues | 8,963,773,830 | 7,284,040,305 | 5,819,097,596.01 |
| 2. Realization upon assets: | | | |
| Return of surplus from government corporations | | 360,000,000 | |
| Other | 7,961,170 | 8,669,695 | 105,738,806.75 |
| Total receipts | 8,971,735,000 | 7,653,210,000 | 5,924,836,402.76 |
| Deduct net appropriation for federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund | 696,300,000 | 640,380,000 | 537,711,733.00 |
| Net receipts | 8,275,435,000 | 7,012,930,000 | 5,387,124,669.76 |
| **II. Expenditures** | | | |
| 1. Legislative, judicial, and executive | 41,328,200 | 38,546,168 | 36,704,687.17 |
| 2. Civil departments and agencies | 956,028,287 | 965,154,202 | 952,248,927.17 |
| 3. General public works program | 502,884,000 | 370,002,000 | 540,785,326.45 |
| 4. National defense | 10,811,314,600 | 6,463,923,900 | 1,579,905,425.73 |
| 5. Veterans' pensions and benefits | 564,570,000 | 560,110,000 | 550,692,391.13 |
| 6. Aids to agriculture: | | | |
| Gross expenditures | 1,061,561,700 | 1,106,391,800 | 1,375,062,905.68 |
| Return of surplus funds from government corporations | | *315,000,000 | |
| 7. Aids to youth | 362,590,000 | 369,325,000 | 377,893,084.34 |
| 8. Social security | 462,520,000 | 430,279,900 | 383,615,113.02 |
| 9. Work relief: | | | |
| Gross expenditures | 1,034,139,700 | 1,501,915,000 | 1,861,421,985.35 |
| Return of surplus funds from government corporations | | *24,500,000 | |
| 10. Refunds | 80,006,300 | 70,008,000 | 91,070,763.72 |
| 11. Interest on the public debt | 1,225,000,000 | 1,100,000,000 | 1,040,935,696.71 |
| 12. Transfers to trust accounts | 274,585,262 | 216,215,000 | 207,853,400.00 |
| 13. Supplemental items—regular | 100,000,000 | 180,000,000 | |
| Total expenditures, excluding debt retirement | 17,485,528,049 | 13,202,370,970 | 8,998,189,706.47 |
| III. Net deficit | 9,210,093,049 | 6,189,440,970 | 3,611,065,036.71 |
| IV. Debt retirement | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 129,184,100.00 |
| V. Gross deficit | 9,310,093,049 | 6,289,440,970 | 3,740,249,136.71 |
| VI. Means of Financing Deficit: | | | |
| 1. Net decrease in working balance on general and special account | | | 3,083,066,410.14 |
| 2. Borrowings: | | | |
| Replacing debt retirement | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 129,184,100.00 |
| Increasing the public debt | 9,210,093,049 | 6,189,440,970 | 2,527,998,626.57 |
| Total, means of financing | 9,310,093,049 | 6,289,440,970 | 3,740,249,136.71 |

*Excess of credits, deduct.

## Defense Cost Near War Bill

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 8

President Roosevelt's "total defense" budget was so big today the statisticians had to go back to the last year of the World War for larger figures.

Here are some comparisons of the new estimates with that year and recent years (using official Treasury figures based on present bookkeeping practices which exclude some Social Security items):

| Yr. Ending June 30 of | Expenditures | Deficit | Public Debt at Year End* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | $18,522,000,000 | $13,370,000,000 | $25,482,000,000 |
| 1933 | 4,325,000,000 | 2,245,000,000 | 22,538,000,000 |
| 1934 | 6,371,000,000 | 3,255,000,000 | 27,053,000,000 |
| 1935 | 7,583,000,000 | 3,783,000,000 | 28,701,000,000 |
| 1936 | 9,069,000,000 | 4,953,000,000 | 33,545,000,000 |
| 1937 | 8,281,000,000 | 3,252,000,000 | 36,427,000,000 |
| 1938 | 7,304,000,000 | 3,449,000,000 | 37,167,000,000 |
| 1939 | 8,765,000,000 | 3,600,000,000 | 40,445,000,000 |
| 1940 | 9,127,000,000 | 3,740,000,000 | 42,967,000,000 |
| 1941 (est.) | 13,202,000,000 | 6,189,000,000 | 49,156,000,000 |
| 1942 (est.) | 17,485,000,000 | 9,210,000,000 | 58,367,000,000 |

*Only official, direct public debt of Treasury. Does not include "contingent liabilities" of Treasury, which are securities issued by Government corporations against assets held and which totaled $5,188,054,343 on June 30.

## U. S. Reopens Case Against Strecker

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8 (AP)—The Government today reopened the Joseph George Strecker "Communist" case, once linked with efforts to deport Harry Bridges, California labor leader.

Mr. Strecker, saved from deportation as a Communist by the Supreme Court in 1939, was arrested Jan. 7 in Hot Springs, Ark., and sent to New Orleans where immigration officials said he might still be returned to his native Austria under the 1940 Alien Act.

C. A. Stanfield, Mr. Strecker's attorney, said he believed the revived action was based on a section of the 1940 Alien Act providing that any alien, who at any time had been a member of the Communist Party, was subject to deportation.

The previous law, under which Mr. Strecker was prosecuted, did not apply if an alien had ceased to be a member, as Mr. Strecker claimed.

The Supreme Court upheld Mr. Strecker's contention that the fact he once joined the Communist Party was not proof that he advocated "violent overthrow of the government."


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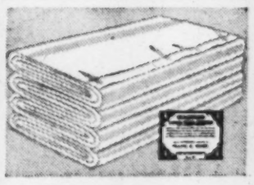
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# Knudsen and Hillman to Push Production to Wartime Pitch

*Continued from Page 1*

ogy of a law firm which is composed of more than one man but works as a unit, Mr. Roosevelt defended the co-equal powers of industrialist and labor leader which symbolically and actually places equal responsibility on business and unions in America's preparedness drive.

**Confident of Team Work**

Repeatedly also, Mr. Roosevelt re-affirmed that Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman are themselves confident that they can work harmoniously together, and are satisfied with the arrangement. And to a variety of hypothetical questions suggesting possible difficulties, or such specific problems as what to do if Henry Ford refuses to deal with trade unions, Mr. Roosevelt simply replied that he refused to countenance the possibility of such difficulties in advance. Though he did not repeat it, he has already laid down a formula on this matter in his message to Congress Monday, of first attempting to shame "slackers" by patriotic example and "if that fails to use the sovereignty of government to save government."

**His Policy—Hands Off**

President Roosevelt said that he would have nothing to do with the OPM (Office for Production Management) except to decide disputes, or to give advice when its members wish to consult him on policy, and he added that this would happen rarely.

Powers granted to the supreme defense command are as broad as possibly could be granted, he declared. A supplementary executive order establishing the OPM cited the list of powers delegated to the new four-man board.

A reporter asked why the President had not appointed a single director.

The President shot back that he had appointed a single head, whose name was Knudsen-Hillman, and that this compound individual would act as a partnership.

On the Ford question, when a reporter asked what would happen if Mr. Knudsen felt the company should get a contract for the sake of speed, and Mr. Hillman thought it should not for labor reasons, Mr. Roosevelt replied that the questioner should suppose that such a case should not arise. Wait until such troubles occur, was the presidential advice.

Reporters showered other questions, but, in a tone alternating between raillery and testiness, the President counseled them to wait until they ran into trouble. By the manner of his reply as much as the words themselves, it appeared evident Mr. Roosevelt was fully convinced of the wisdom of the course and had reached a final decision. He likened the Knudsen-Hillman partnership to his old law firm, Roosevelt & O'Connor. Reporters, he observed at one point, would not want to go to a law firm with only one member.

Under the new setup Mr. Knudsen will have the title of Director General and Mr. Hillman is the Associate Director General.

In another shakeup of the original defense structure, the President designated three subdivisions of the Office of Production Management: Production, headed by John Biggers, Ohio glass manufacturer who headed the last census; Purchases, headed by Donald Nelson, former Sears Roebuck executive; Priorities, headed by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., erstwhile with United States Steel.

Thus America's defense program enters a new phase under the joint leadership of Mr. Knudsen, born in Scandinavia, and Mr. Hillman, born in Lithuania, both representing the desire to rescue democracy.

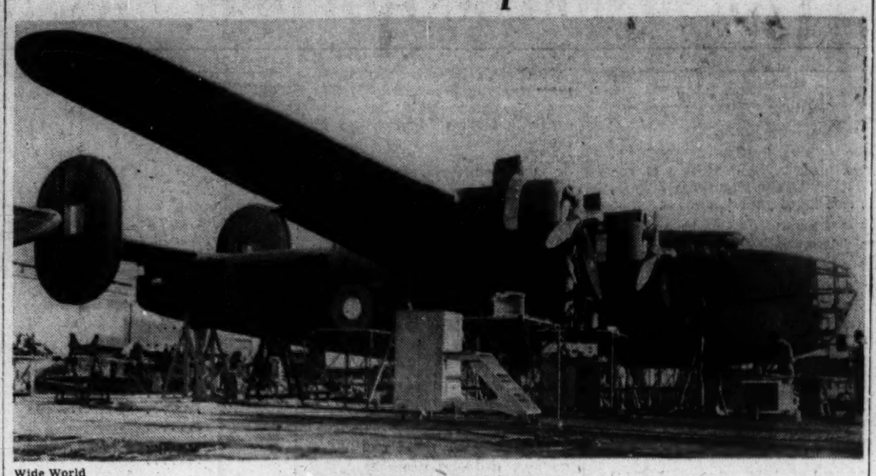
## Federation Seeks To 'Free' Hungary

WASHINGTON (AP)—A delegation identifying itself as the Executive Committee of the American-Hungarian Federation announced at the State Department Jan. 7 that it was leading "a movement for the preservation of an independent Hungary and for the freedom of its people."

The delegation, after calling on A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, made public a letter addressed to President Roosevelt.

It said the Federation of Americans of Hungarian descent believed the Hungarian Government by "signing of the pact with the Axis powers lost its power of independent action, that the people of Hungary are no longer free to express their will, and that this pact is a direct threat to the ancient independence of Hungary, the country of our origin."

## *Destined to Help Britain*



Wide World

**Consolidated Land Bomber 31**

**The first of 26 long-range four-motored bombers being built by the Consolidated Aircraft Company at San Diego, Calif. These planes originally were intended for use of the United States Army, but the latter released them for the defense of Great Britain.**

# California Plant Speeds Bomber Output

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The first of 26 Consolidated Model 32 four-engine land bombers, being built for Great Britain, will be delivered before next March 1, officials of the Consolidated Aircraft Company announced recently. These powerful bombers, which have a speed of 300 miles an hour, originally were intended to be the United States Army's B-24's. The Government, however, in its efforts to aid England, ordered the ships consigned to the British.

The planes have incorporated in them the latest military features designed to meet combat requirements learned from the present European conflict, according to Consolidated officials.

While performance figures are confidential, the official statement issued in reference to the phototype said, in part: "This airplane gives evidence of living up to advancements in aerodynamics and performance characteristics predicted. These include a speed of over 300 miles an hour; a range of approximately 3,000 miles, and a bomb-carrying capacity of approximately four tons."

**Shuttle Between Bases**

These ships are capable of carrying from England a full bomb load to almost any sector in the involved European area and return nonstop, or they can operate by shuttling between Britain and its bases.

The planes are full cantilever, four-engine, all-metal, high-wing monoplanes, with high aspect ratio wings and retractable landing gear. The wing span is 110 feet, fuselage length is 64 feet, and the height 19 feet.

**Expansion Program**

Meanwhile, two of the PBY-5's, two-motor seaplanes, have been delivered by Consolidated to the British in Canada. They are similar to those used by the United States Navy for long patrol duty.

With a backlog of more than $325,000,000, principally in military orders, Consolidated has embarked on a $7,000,000 expansion program, which virtually will double the size of its Lindbergh Field plant.

Eight new buildings will be erected along Pacific Highway. Principal units will include a huge parts plant, and a three-story drop hammer building. The personnel of the plant is expected to soar to 30,000 when the new division is put into operation.

# Tool Firms Promise to Top $650,000,000 Output in 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — The machine-tool industry, vital cog in the production of war supplies for Great Britain and the United States, has promised that it would better a previous pledge to turn out $650,000,000 worth of products this year.

F. V. Geier, President of the National Machine-Tool Builders Association, announced that the industry had given this pledge after listening to an address by William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Defense Commission.

Mr. Knudsen advocated increased subcontracting to speed deliveries of the machine tools necessary to make planes, tanks, guns, and other weapons. The industry had done a good job thus far, he said, but now the country was relying on it to do an extraordinary one.

Mr. Geier said machine-tool makers were "very glad indeed" to learn that the Defense Commission was planning to meet a request "for definite information as to requirements, so that we shall know what is needed, when it is needed, and where it is needed, in the order of critical importance."

"We have been assured that every effort will be made to define more accurately the actual machine-tool requirements for national defense," he continued, "and we can promise positive assurance that such definition will be reflected in specific, immediate programs of accomplishment."

Mr. Geier said machine-tool manufacturers looked to the following methods to attain their goal:

1. Subcontracting more work to outside concerns; this will bring still more of the country's facilities into prompt production for more machine tools.
2. Employing and training more men: the industry has proved its ability to train new men extensively, and will expand this program.
3. Further plant expansion as Indicated by specific needs.
4. Maximum utilization of plants and equipment.

Members of the Association said the industry had a normal output of $150,000,000 a year and that it turned out $400,000,000 worth of products last year.

## Daniels Forecasts Unity in New World

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—The spirit of "all for one and one for all" will grow in the Western Hemisphere in 1941 "and will give assurance that this hemisphere will provide such defense as to save it from the horrors of war," Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, predicted here Jan. 7.

Speaking before the Raleigh Rotary Club, Mr. Daniels, who is publisher of the Raleigh News and Observer, said "the Good Neighbor policy, a two-way road, is steadily bringing about a unity and brotherhood on this Hemisphere where democracy will set an example to all totalitarian and imperialistic nations."

In contrast with the rest of the world, he continued, "not a gun is drawn in the New World and no Nation covets the possession of a neighbor."

## Defense Budget Tops World War Outlay

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 8

The two-year, $28,000,000,000 "total defense" budget President Roosevelt outlined to Congress today projected heavier expenditures than those of the Word War.

The direct cost of the 1917-18 conflict to the United States was about $22,000,000,000, by an official estimate submitted by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, former chief of the War Department General Staff's statistical branch.

In addition nearly $10,000,000,000 was lent to the Allies.

# President's Order for Defense Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Text of President Roosevelt's executive order establishing the Office of Production Management and defining its duties:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the national emergency as declared by the President to exist on Sept. 8, 1939, and to increase production for the national defense through mobilization of material resources and the industrial facilities of the Nation, it is hereby ordered:

1. There shall be in the Office for Emergency Management of the executive office of the President, an Office of Production Management which shall consist of (1) a Director General, and (2) an Associate Director General, each to be appointed by the President, (3) the Secretary of War, and (4) the Secretary of the Navy. The members shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties.

2. With such advice and assistance as it may require from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and subject to such regulations or directions as the President may from time to time prescribe, and subject further to the general policy that the Departments of War and Navy and other departments and agencies of the Government will be utilized to the maximum extent compatible with efficiency, the Office of Production Management shall:

A. Formulate and execute in the public interest all measures needful and appropriate in order (1) to increase, accelerate, and regulate the production and supply of materials, articles and equipment and the provision of emergency plant facilities and services required for the national defense, and (2) to insure effective co-ordination of those activities of the several departments, corporations, and other agencies of the Government which are directly concerned therewith.

B. Survey, analyze, and summarize for purposes of co-ordination the stated requirements of the War and Navy and other departments and agencies of the Government, and of foreign governments for materials, articles, and equipment needed for defense.

C. Advise with respect to the plans and schedules of the various departments and agencies for the purchase of materials, articles, and equipment required for defense, to co-ordinate the placement of major defense orders and contracts and to keep informed of the progress of the various programs of production and supply.

D. Plan and take all lawful steps necessary to assure the provision of an adequate supply of raw materials essential to the production of finished products needed for defense.

E. Formulate plans for the mobilization for defense of the production facilities of the Nation, and to take all lawful action necessary to carry out such plans.

F. Determine the adequacy of existing production facilities and to assure their maximum use; and, when necessary to stimulate and plan the creation of such additional facilities and sources of production and supply as may be essential to increase and expedite defense production.

G. Determine when, to what extent, and in what manner priorities shall be accorded to deliveries of material as provided in Section 2 (A) of the act entitled "An Act to Expedite National Defense and for Other Purposes," approved June 28, 1940. Deliveries of material shall take priority, as provided in said act, in accordance with such determinations and the orders issued in pursuance thereof by the Office of Productions Management.

H. Perform the functions and exercise the authorities vested in the President by Section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

I. Serve as the liaison and channel of communication between the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and the Departments of War and Navy with respect to the duties imposed upon the Commission by the following named acts, and with respect to all other matters pertaining to defense purchasing and production: Public Resolutions Nos. 667, 781, 800, and 801 and Public Resolution No. 95, 76th Congress.

J. Perform such other functions as the President may from time to time assign or delegate to it.

3. The Director General, in accordance with the Associate Director General, and serving under the direction and supervision of the President, shall discharge and perform the administrative responsibilities and duties required to carry out the functions specified in Paragraph 2, subject to and in conformity with the policies and regulations (not inconsistent with such regulations as may be issued by the President) prescribed by the Office of Production Management.

**Divisions Listed**

4. There shall be within the Office of Production Management the following and such other operating divisions as the President may from time to time determine:

a. A Division of Production;
b. A Division of Purchases;
c. A Division of Priorities.

Each division of the Office of Production Management shall be in charge of a Director appointed by the Office of Production Management with the approval of the President.

5. There shall be within the Office of Production Management a Priorities Board composed of six members. A Chairman and three other members shall be appointed or designated by the President; the Director General and Associate Director General shall be members, ex officio. The Priorities Board shall serve as an advisory body and, from time to time as may be required by the Office of Production Management, shall make findings and submit recommendations with respect to the establishment of priorities, the placing of mandatory orders, the assignment of preference ratings, the allocation of deliveries, and other related matters. In making its findings and recommendations, the Priorities Board shall take into account general social and economic considerations and the effect the proposed actions would have upon the civilian population.

6. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to it by the President on the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, the Office of Production Management may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services. However, the Office of Production Management shall use in so far as practicable such statistical, informational, fiscal, personnel, and other general business services and facilities as may be made available through the Office for Emergency Management or other agencies of the Government.

7. Executive Order No. 8572 of Oct. 21, 1940, as amended by Executive Order No. 8612 of Dec. 15, 1940, is revoked.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House,
Jan. 7, 1941.

**Emergency Office Defined**

The President also issued the following administrative order further defining the status and functions of the Office for Emergency Management:

Whereas Executive Order No. 8248, dated Sept. 8, 1939, provides, in part, as follows:

"There shall be within the executive office of the President the following principal divisions, namely: (1) The White House Office, (2) the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the National Resources Planning Board, (4) the Liaison Office for Personnel Management, (5) the Office of Government Reports, and (6) in the event of a national emergency, or threat of a national emergency, such Office for Management as the President shall determine;"

And whereas the Office for Emergency Management was formally established by administrative order of May 25, 1940, and it is deemed advisable to modify the said order and further define the duties and functions of the said office;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and in pursuance of Part I of the aforesaid Executive Order of Sept. 8, 1939, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The Office for Emergency Management shall have the following duties and functions:

(a) To advise and assist the President in the discharge of extraordinary responsibilities imposed upon him by any emergency arising out of war, the threat of war, imminence of war, flood, drought, or other condition threatening the public peace or safety.

(b) To serve as a division of the Executive Office of the President, with such subdivisions as may be required, through which the President, during any emergency, may co-ordinate and supervise and, in appropriate cases, direct the activities of agencies, public or private, in relation thereto.

(c) To serve as a channel of communication between such agencies and the President concerning emergency activities, to keep the President currently advised of their progress, to assemble and analyze information concerning additional measures that should be taken, and to assist in the preparation of recommendations for any necessary legislation.

(d) To provide and maintain liaison during any such emergency with other divisions of the executive office of the President and with other agencies, public or private, for the purpose of bringing about maximum utilization and co-ordination of their services and facilities.

**To Advise President**

(e) To advise and assist the President upon or before termination of any such emergency with respect to any measures that may be needful to facilitate a restoration of normal administrative relations and to ameliorate the consequences of the emergency.

(f) To perform such other duties and functions with respect to any such emergency as the President may from time to time direct.

2. The work and activities of the following-named agencies, and such other agencies as the President may from time to time designate, shall be co-ordinated in and through the Office for Emergency Management under the direction and supervision of the President:

(a) The Council of National Defense, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and all subordinate bodies and agents of the Council and Commission.

(b) Defense Communications Board.

(c) Office of Production Management (to be created immediately hereafter).

3. Provision may be made in the Office for Emergency Management for liaison facilities and for the maintenance of routine office services required in the conduct of the work and activities of the agencies co-ordinated through or established in the Office for Emergency Management.

4. Any provisions of the Administrative Order of May 25, 1940, establishing the Office for Emergency Management inconsistent with this order are hereby superseded by this order.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House,
Jan. 7, 1941.

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The Council of National Defense issued the following order revoking an order establishing the Office for the Co-ordination of National Defense Purchases:

The Order of the Council of National Defense heretofore approved on June 27, 1940, establishing the Office for the Co-ordination of National Defense Purchases and appointing a co-ordinator of National Defense Purchases is hereby revoked. All records of the said board shall be made available to the executive office of the President, to the end that any unfinished business may be taken over and carried on in that office. This order shall take effect when approved by the President.

Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of War.
Frank Knox,
Secretary of the Navy.
Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior.
Claude R. Wickard,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Jesse H. Jones,
Secretary of Commerce.
Frances Perkins,
Secretary of Labor.

Approved:
Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Jan. 7, 1941.

# Defense Budget Sets New High

*Continued from Page 1*

President would just as soon see it dropped entirely.

The main reason why the non-emergency defense side of the budget can be brought into balance is because the expected revenue for the coming year is more than $1,500,000,000 over that of a year ago and $3,000,000,000 over that of two years ago, when the present defense program got its start. One half of this increase will come from defense taxes already enacted by Congress, the other half from the increase in the national income.

**No Specific Tax Proposals**

Thus the President was able to say in his budget message:

"The revenue expected for 1942 will be $1,600,000,000 larger than the total of all non-defense expenditures. This $1,600,000,000 is greater than the annual expenditure on defense before the present program started, but less than will be necessary for maintaining the Army and Navy at the new level."

The President is outlining no specific tax proposals, at least at this time, but he lays down several basic propositions which he hopes will underlie whatever revenue measures Congress enacts. He advocates that a larger percentage of defense payments be made from current revenue, which means, of course, higher taxes.

He opposes what he describes as "restrictive tax measures" which would curtail consumption and interfere with the Nation's productive capacities. He is against consumer taxes such as Federal sales tax.

**No More Tax Free U. S. Bonds**

While the subject is not mentioned in his budget message, Mr. Roosevelt assured correspondents that it could be safely assumed that there will be no more federal tax-exempt securities.

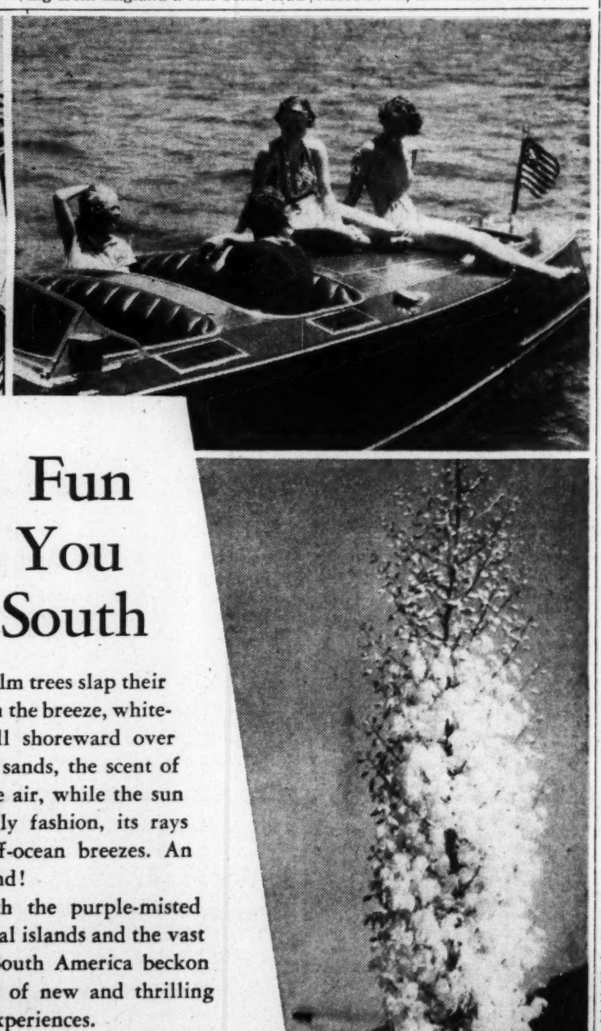
The President believes that economies beyond the saving of $600,000,000 planned in the budget will be likely but he is not making any promises. He bases this belief on the fact that at least $28,000,000,000 will have been appropriated for defense when the new budget is approved, only $1,750,000,000 was actually laid out in cash during the past six months. During this period contracts and orders for $10,000,000,000 have been placed but the money has not yet been put into circulation and its fullest effect upon employment and industrial recovery has not been exercized.

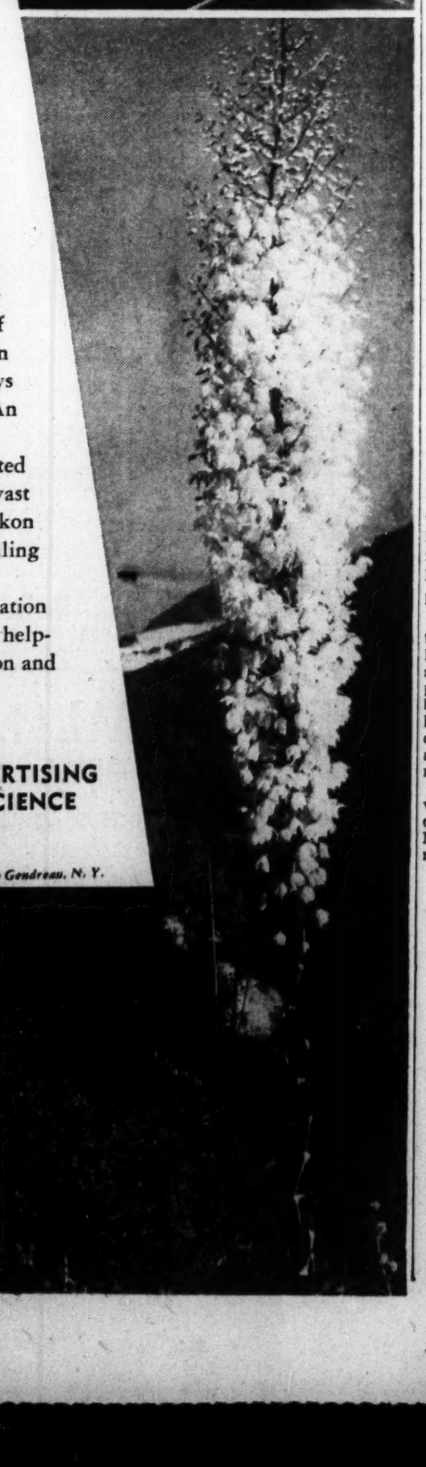
Mr. Roosevelt expects that actual defense expenditures will be stepped up to $4,750,000,000 during the latter half of this year and to almost $11,000,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1942. He said the Government would actually expend more than $25,000,000,000 on defense within a three-year period.

The reason why the appropriations necessary to implement the loan-lease plan are not provided in the budget at present is that the budget includes only appropriation requests growing out of existing law.

## Wheat Crop of Canada Near to '28 Record

OTTAWA—According to preliminary estimates, the 1940 Canadian wheat crop will be the second largest in the annals of Canadian wheat production. This estimate places the yield at 561,104,000 bushesl, which closely approaches the record crop of 566,726,000 bushels in 1928.







Vacation Fun Awaits You Down South

Down south the palm trees slap their fronds languidly in the breeze, white-crested waves roll shoreward over gleaming golden sands, the scent of flowers spices the air, while the sun shines in friendly fashion, its rays tempered by off-ocean breezes. An ideal playground!

Farther south the purple-misted peaks of tropical islands and the vast continent of South America beckon with promise of new and thrilling sights and experiences.

Plan to take a southern vacation this winter. You will find much helpful advertising of transportation and resorts in this newspaper.

CONSULT SOUTHERN TRAVEL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

# Today's Woman



Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

## At 'L' Club in New York, Elderly Women Find Companionship, Encouragement and Jobs

By Sophia Steinbach

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

A swerve of the homeward bound bus threw me and my papers and packages into the lap of my first recruit to the "L" Club for Women. She was a tiny, elderly woman, obviously in her seventies, who possessed all membership requirements, our ensuing conversation revealed. These requirements are, to be fifty years old or over—the "L" stands for the Roman numeral fifty—to be living on a meager or precarious income, and to be lonely.

I was still under the spell of several stimulating hours I had just spent with club members at their second-floor loft at No. 229 Lexington Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street. I had been impressed by the homelike atmosphere that prevailed and the feminine charm of the members, a charm triumphant over age and difficult circumstances. Crowded into that afternoon had been invigorating talks with women who had always known hardship, and with others who were meeting it for the first time; with gifted professional women unaccustomed to the thought that they could be jobless, and with women of humbler pursuits—like my neighbor in the bus.

I glanced at her. She sat, a prim figurine, her feet not reaching the floor, her work-worn hands turned genteel in ancient white gloves, and her silver hair shedding light through the transparent crown of an old black hat.

**Her Daily Recreation**

Where was she going? I wondered. There was a look of pleased anticipation in her undimmed blue eyes, not unlike the breathless look children have when they set out for a day's fun. She finally told me her destination, after talking about the weather and her grandchildren in Oregon, whom she never had seen, but hoped to one day.

"I take this ride every day to get out and see people," she said. "It's better than gossiping with the neighbors. I start at the end of the line and ride all the way down the west side, along Central Park, down Broadway to the Battery. And it only costs a nickel," she added with satisfaction.

If "seeing people" on a daily bus ride could bring that sparkling look to her face, I wondered what the friendliness of the "L" Club would do for my brave new acquaintance.

Dedicated to the memory of "A Mother," and maintained by voluntary contributions, the "L" Club serves as a link with home-life; as a social center; and as an employment agency for approximately 700 women a month. There are no dues to pay, and no questions are asked. Any woman more than 50 years of age may come in daily, except Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., stay as long as she likes, and do what she likes.

**The Club Is Alive**

There is nothing lethargic about this meeting place of the older generation. The tempo is brisk at both ends of the room—and in the center, too, where the "office," a single desk, and the "kitchen," a small gas stove and sink, are tucked away. Here Mrs. Park Winslow and Mrs. Ralph Maskiell, president and director, respectively, daily perform their labors of love. They prepare steaming refreshments for the club, listen to confidences, greet the clients of the club's corsetieres and dressmakers as they come in for fittings. They also study new ways to meet the annual budget of $1,600, provide needy members with a bit of provender to tide them over, and obtain crackers or cakes for tomorrow's social hour.

Mrs. Winslow remarked ruefully that running the club was like keeping a large household going on an unsteady income.

"We have managed to keep the club free of the constricting rules and regulations that often pervade large philanthropic institutions," she said, "but we sometimes wish that donations of food, clothing, and money would come to us with the regularity they come to those endowed institutions. It is distressing not to be able to help these courageous women when they turn to us.

"Take the fine-looking woman who comes in every day with a neat bundle. She presses her coat, then the extra dress that is in her bundle, then changes and presses the dress she has on. This accomplished, she usually selects a comfortable chair, reads one of the better magazines and sleeps soundly for a few hours. Does she doze in the subway all night, then wander about until we open our doors every morning at 10 o'clock? We do not know. But one day she will overcome her pride and embarrassment sufficiently to talk to us.

"It took some time for us to discover last winter that so many of the women came to the club early in the morning because their rooms were not well heated and they did not have adequate coverings. When the true state of affairs was revealed to us, through casual conversations, we wrote to the Beacon blanket people, who responded generously with over 200 pounds of blanket pieces. With a wonderful spirit of co-operation, all club members who were handy with the needle sewed blankets for those who needed them most."

**They Love to Give**

The members' need to help others as well as to be helped themselves finds touching expression, Mrs. Winslow said. They collect Christmas cards and other decorative odds and ends. They make scrapbooks for ailing children. They fashion gifts for members who meet with misfortune. They arrange small festivities.

The urge to be self-reliant also stands out as a common denominator among this group of women, and many of them have to be persuaded to accept relief or old-age assistance even as a temporary expedient.

Mrs. Winslow was reminded of a tall, thin, stately woman who came into the club. She did not know how to cope with poverty. It was new and strange to her. She had been nursemaid to the family of a wealthy building contractor in New York for two generations; and as the children and grandchildren were born, Mrs. M. brought them home and took complete charge. At last, when the youngest child was four years old, she went on a well-earned holiday. She toured the United States first, then circled the globe. Like other travelled Americans with first-rate abilities and experience, she found to her surprise there was no work awaiting her in New York upon her return here. The family she had been with had gone abroad. Indifference greeted her everywhere. Mrs. M. never had learned how to spread the butter thin, so her funds soon dwindled and disappeared.

"I think it was the most difficult task I have had, as president of the club, to persuade this splendid woman to allow pride to yield to necessity," said Mrs. Winslow. "After we prevailed upon her to accept old-age assistance pending the time she would find a position, she steadfastly refused to divulge the name of her former employer, essential though it was as a reference in the quest of a new job. 'They must not know of my present plight,' she repeated to our entreaties.

"She is ashamed of all that now, for when she did at last furnish the needed information and we sent the routine inquiry, a reply came at once. 'We have been searching for Mrs. M.,' the communication said. 'We need her again as soon as she can come. There are great-grandchildren waiting for her now.'"

**Many Types Included**

Among the members of the "L" Club are teachers who held positions in private schools, a widow of a foreign correspondent, a one-time recreational investigator for the United States Government whose work took her to many parts of the world, the widow of a missionary, theater folk, artists, writers.

Against the home-like setting of the club, with the whir of sewing machines, the fuss over refreshments, the click of needles knitting for Britain, all the women unbend, and their true feminine gifts come to the fore. In brogue, idiom and accent one hears the amenities exchanged—the introduction of a guest by a member, the drawing up of a chair for a new arrival, the refilling of cups by a self-appointed hostess.

A diminutive radio—donated—hums an obbligato to the talk around the Chinese checker board and the periodical table near the long windows at the front of the room. Sewing machines, ironing boards, a dressmaker's form and other indispensables, also donated, occupy the rear. Here members may freshen their costumes or sew for others to augment their meager funds.

"About 150 of our 700 monthly visitors are receiving old-age assistance," Mrs. Winslow told me, "and about 150 are on relief. Others have a small income: the remains of an insurance policy or a mite contributed by children. Even those who pay as much as $4 or $5 a week for a room live in small, sunless quarters without facilities for caring for their clothing or entertaining friends. A very few enjoy the luxury of a radio.

"An expert in the lost art of darning has just told me," she went on, "that 13 pairs of torn hose, netting her the sum of $1.30, have come to the club when she needs the money most urgently. Her brother has written to say that he is coming to New York to see her. He knows nothing of her straitened circumstances, however, and she is faced with the problem of entertaining him and yet concealing that she is 'hard-up.' 'The money I will get for the stockings will give me enough to cook a dinner and take my brother to the movies,' she said to me. 'Then I can see him to his bus and he won't be any the wiser.'"

An Englishwoman came into the club without stockings. "I had better not become accustomed to them, for I shall not be able to buy them," she explained. She accepted several pairs of hose, and renewed her quest for a position.

The annual report disclosed that 164 positions had been offered to the club and 74 members had been placed. Mrs. Winslow saw this as a heartening indication that employers were beginning to appreciate the market value of the experience the older generation has garnered.

**These Clubs Needed Everywhere**

Inquiries from women in Spokane, Wash., Denver, Colo., and New Jersey find their way to her desk, she said. "The 'L' Club is the only one of its kind in the United States, to my knowledge," Mrs. Winslow continued. "It would be a fine thing if similar clubs arose in other cities. Women write to us to ask if we can help them to find work in New York. They usually say that they have exhausted local sources of work, receiving always the same reply—they are too old. I usually thank them for feeling that we can help them, and I then try to suggest a means of adjusting their lives to their own environment. If I could refer them to an 'L' Club in their vicinity, I feel sure they would be overwhelmingly encouraged."

Mrs. Lee Wray Turner, Manager of the Motion Picture Department of the Hollywood Assistance League, one of the State's most renowned charities, regularly finds locations for all the large motion picture companies. She is shown here greeting a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer employee on location at the Lucky Baldwin ranch near Santa Anita.

## By Aiding Film Companies And Charity Mrs. Turner Found Fascinating Job

By Frank Daugherty

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Hollywood

When Mrs. Hancock Banning founded the celebrated Hollywood Assistance League shortly after the war, as a charity depot in which society women could use up their surplus energies taking care of other people's children, one of the first helpers she sought was Mrs. Lee Wray Turner, first woman graduate of the law school of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Mrs. Turner already had several children of her own, so she wasn't exactly thrilled by the new experience. It may have been this which led her to develop the job to suit her own talents.

A motion picture company asked one day to be allowed to photograph one of the babies in the League's day nursery, and Mrs. Turner calmly demanded $25 for the privilege. When the company paid the amount asked without a quibble, Mrs. Turner knew that a new day for the League had dawned.

Today, she has 9,000 wealthy clients between the Oregon and Mexican borders who gladly let the movie people photograph their homes, yachts, clubs, horses, autos, and places of business for sums of $100 to $500 a photograph—these sums then being turned over to the League's charities. Such amounts are paltry to these people, who wouldn't ordinarily let the film companies open their electric gates for such miniscule sums. But when applied by Mrs. Turner to her charities, $500 is a life saver.

**She Irons Out Difficulties**

Before Mrs. Turner came on the scene, incidents had occurred between the movie folk and some of California's wealthy residents which had almost made the former persona non grata in the state. An example of this was the case of an elderly lady of great wealth who was asked by one of the movie companies if she would allow them to take a photograph of a limousine standing in front of her mansion. She graciously consented and was literally terrified when she was besieged in her home for three days while an army of trucks, dynamos, motorcars and men moved over her place like a swarm of locusts. If the movie insufferables had asked other favors of her in the future, they never would have received them. But Mrs. Turner has succeeded in getting her to allow her place to be used on several occasions since then.

Mrs. Turner began her work as a shy young society matron. Today she talks to the hard-boiled movie people in their own language—and doesn't hesitate to tell them, when she thinks they need it, that they aren't half as important to the general scheme of things as they think they are. She knows how many cents make a dollar, too, and drives hard bargains when she feels these are called for. Talks with many a man of big business have convinced her that $500 is a paltry return on properties worth sometimes as much as half a million; and her prices are constantly rising. Millions of dollars are saved every year to the motion picture companies by the use of these properties; and she means to see that her charities eventually receive all that it is possible to get out of them.

With gaffers, grips, electricians, and laborers of the working location companies, however, she is at once a pal and a stern but just master. She has had to teach careless workers not to damage the property they may be photographing, but to leave it exactly as they found it. Today, she says, she can send the biggest company of these people, perhaps numbering hundreds onto an estate lush with flowers, trees, and shrubbery, and not have the head of a single jonquil harmed.

Sometimes the movie companies try to circumvent her and call the persons they wish to contact, directly. Recently they called the head of a great electrical company and asked to be allowed to make pictures in the lobby of his building. He happened to be a close friend of Mrs. Turner's, and took a half hour of his valuable time to instruct the company in question on the uses of ethics and charity. Mrs. Turner handled the job.

**A Different Assignment**

One of the hardest jobs she ever performed came as a result of a movie company's demand to make photographs in a certain store. The store, they stipulated, must be dressed for Christmas shopping. Furthermore, they chose the week before Easter in which to make the demand—when the store was all fitted out with bunnies and Easter eggs. Nevertheless, Mrs. Turner went to the owner of the store and made her request.

The owner was aghast. It couldn't be done, he said. To complicate matters, a fellow store owner told the man that his own store had been so used several years before, with a loss of some $300 in merchandise. He advised the man to give Mrs. Turner her $1000 (she would only get $500 for her charities, anyway, by the deal) and consider himself well out of it.

But Mrs. Turner convinced him that she could earn the $500 with a better conscience than she could take the $1000 as a gift. She took over the store one Saturday night at six, worked all night changing the decorations from an Easter motif to a Christmas one, brought the movie company in and let it shoot all day Sunday, and then worked all Sunday night getting the decorations back to Easter. She didn't lose a dollar's worth of merchandise for the store's owner, because she used his own employees to do the job of changing the decorations and made the movie company pay them overtime to do it.

## But the Cats Really Own the Place!

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"You may think WE own and run this farm," my hostess said, as we left the house to go look at the new barn.

"What do you mean?" I inquired, puzzled.

"I mean that a group of country cats really owns the place. We just live here," she replied. "Here comes Sunny Jim, the caretaker." She waved toward a large, golden-amber pussy who was strolling leisurely toward us from the open barn.

I could see that Sunny Jim was born to be a farm caretaker. He was placid, but thorough. He looked outdoorsy, and yet had a serious, pencil-behind-the-ear, office air about him too. I was to see much of him on the estate where I had come to spend my two weeks vacation. At High Watch, the upland house, his particular chore was to take care of the animals. He loved the stable, and welcomed an opportunity to show admiring visitors how well he knew his duties.

Sunny Jim had been a bachelor until "Mae West" came to the farm below. Her gorgeous tortoise markings, deep Maine-coon cat fur, and luscious blue eyes immediately set her aside as queen of the carriage house. She saw to it that their children were always well housed in the sweet-smelling hay of the loft.

Then, before the folks knew what was happening, the kittens had grown into cats. Some of them were bob-tailed cats. But they all had their work to do around the stable and the garage and helping at milking time—all that is, except the two coal black ones, typical pickaninny twins, who played hide-and-seek all day.

Mae West sunned herself wherever and whenever there were sure to be admirers, either human or feline. She pretended to sleep a good bit, but one eye was always open to see that things went as she meant them to go. Her personality was such that even the farm hands addressed her by her name, never as "that cat."

Sunny Jim was the only one who really preferred human company to that of the other farm animals. Whenever we gathered for tea, or to look at the sunset, or to amble in the garden for a spell, or even to stroll down to the canoe landing where the gentle Ossipee River flowed across our land, Sunny Jim appeared. He was always dignified, as befitted his position of farm manager. He was always an interested listener to any conversation, purring an approving obbligato to any talk which concerned the doings of the farm.

He had the same air of supervising, listening, and doing a little ordering-about, whenever two or three farm workmen gathered to pull up an old stump, or to fix the rustic bridge over the brook which ran through the rock garden. When the farm workmen rested, at the end of the day, in the clean, wide-doored carriage house—he rested.

One evening I saw Sunny Jim looking curiously at one of the farm hands who was smoking a pipe. If Sunny Jim knew that the grocer at the cross-roads sold corncob pipes, he'd probably manage to have one "just like the other fellow's," I mused. But perhaps I give him too much credit, I thought to myself. So I questioned my hostess.

"Not at all," she said, looking past my shoulder at the cat. "Sunny Jim is watching to see that no sparks get loose in the barn. He has a loft full of hay—and kittens—on his mind. Don't forget: he is the farm manager." F. B.

## Company Dinner or Family Supper, Meat Loaf Is Equal to the Occasion

By Ruth Miller

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Well toward the top of the list of sturdy foods which will satisfy cold weather appetites comes meat loaf to recommend itself for economy and adaptability. Company dinner or family supper, meat loaf is equal to the occasion. In the hands of imaginative cooks it may become as elegant as its more expensive rivals.

The most familiar of all, of course, is ground beef loaf, but let's not overlook ground veal, pork, ham and pork sausage and the subtle flavor combinations possible with them. Many people prefer to buy butcher's hamburger, which is beef and pork, and sometimes veal, already combined. Especially in these days when world affairs have made all of us more economy conscious, this inexpensive mixture may be used to good advantage. It is usually available at several prices, depending upon the grade of meat used. Hamburger is wholesome food, and a reliable butcher will vouch for the freshness and the quality of the meat going into it as quickly as he will recommend his steaks and chops.

If, however, you prefer meat of your own choice, the price may be a little higher, fluctuating with your local market. For beef which is to be used alone, chuck or bottom of the round is an excellent choice for grinding. A good basic combination for meat loaf ground to order is one pound of beef, one-half pound of pork, and one-half pound of veal.

The beef loaf recipes which follow may be used equally well with a meat mixture. The first one is a special favorite. To give it zest change the seasonings from time to time and vary the sauce or topping which gives it extra flavor and color.

**Beef Loaf**

1½ pounds beef, ground
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons onion, finely minced
1½ cups soft breadcrumbs
½ cup water, milk or tomato soup

If the beef is lean, add ¼ pound suet or fat pork.

Combine ingredients thoroughly but lightly. Turn into a greased loaf tin, 5 x 4 x 3 inches, and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 35 to 45 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce, ketchup or chili sauce. If you like the flavor, a hint of garlic is a welcome change from onion.

Everyone fortunate enough to taste it praises this second loaf, which, although slightly more piquant than most, is still not too highly seasoned for most palates. This is one loaf which is always moist and of such good texture that it will slice evenly and without crumbling.

**Anna's Meat Loaf**

3 tablespoons onion, minced
1 tablespoon cooking fat
2 pounds lean beef, ground
1 egg
2 tablespoons green pepper, finely minced
Dash of Worcestershire sauce
¾ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon paprika
½ cup soft breadcrumbs
¾ cup canned tomatoes

Brown onion lightly in fat. Then blend all ingredients except the tomatoes, adding the breadcrumbs last and mixing lightly. Turn mixture into a greased loaf pan. Pour tomatoes over the top and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) about 45 minutes. Baste frequently. Serve with mashed potatoes.

Either of these loaves, or one in which you use mixed meats, is a good basic recipe. Using one as a point of departure, you can obtain variety by adding different seasonings. Salt and pepper naturally come first and always, but here are some suggestions that are different:

1. Add one-fourth to one-half bud of garlic, finely minced. Omit onion.
2. For a flavor that's not easily identified but simply delicious add an eighth to a fourth of a teaspoon of thyme.
3. Use half a teaspoon of dry mustard or one to two tablespoons of prepared mustard or spread the prepared mustard over the top of the loaf before baking.
4. Brand new flavors result from adding any of the following: one to two tablespoons prepared horseradish; one-half to one teaspoon tabasco sauce; two tablespoons chopped parsley or chopped chives; three strips crisp bacon, diced.

Really adventurous cooks will not content themselves with these. Try any of them or other seasonings and evolve your own meat loaf secrets.

The crowning glory of any loaf is its topping, whether it be a sauce or just strips of bacon laid across the top before the meat is put into the oven. One way to present economy meat loaf to a company table is to dress it up with a gala sauce.

**Luxury Sauce**

4 fresh tomatoes, medium sized (or ½ cup canned tomatoes)
1 4-ounce can mushrooms
1 small onion, diced
2 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon gravy aid (may be omitted)

Brown onions and mushrooms in fat. Add mushroom liquor from the can, gravy aid, and the quartered tomatoes and cook just long enough to heat through. Pour into the bottom of the loaf tin before adding meat, and bake as usual. Pour the sauce over the loaf before serving or serve in a separate dish.

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# The Home Forum



## When My Home Was In the Bush

I was eleven years old when my parents bought some land a few miles from the busy town where we lived. There were scattered orchards in the district, but there were also miles of virgin "bush" and our block was in the thick of it.

One Sunday morning, soon after purchasing the land, my father, my two brothers and I set off on foot to inspect our new possession. How proud we were of it and of the prospect of being "bush settlers!" We each stood on a survey peg and called to give our father an audible impression of the size of our block; but our voices were lost in the dense growth of eucalypt, banksia, wattle, wiry grass-leaved blackboys and thick undergrowth which made us invisible to each other.

No wonder the homeward tramp seemed long—ten miles of walking in one day was a tremendous effort for children of seven, ten and eleven!

* * *

Whatever the discomforts endured by our parents in making a home in the bush, to us children it was one thrill after another. Our first burn-off, for instance. How we enjoyed darting about amongst the fires, adding dry boughs and brushwood to the piles already ablaze! I remember looking up from the loud crackling of the scarlet flames to the cool star-stippled sky with its gleaming Southern Cross. All around stood the dark, silent, scented bush.

When the fires had died down and had been made safe for the night, we looked for the lantern that had been placed on the tankstand as a guide to our home-hill; but our father had been a town-dweller so long that he had practically no "bus'-sense" and, mistaking a star for the lantern, he set his course for it. We children followed our Mother's lead straight to the lantern—it wasn't often we got a laugh at our father's expense, so we enjoyed ourselves when he turned up eventually from his star-chase.

* * *

As I went back to that old home recently, the hills were mostly bare of their former dense growth, pungent with the distinctive Australian bush-scents. The roads that were deep sand tracks are now paved and buses run almost to the door.

I wonder if Kitty, our horse, dreamed of such smooth roads as she pulled us through that heavy sand, with every few yards a deeper rut or a bump over an embedded rock. I don't know whether it was harder on the horse or on us.

But Kitty enjoyed the wild gallops with my brothers, sometimes the two of them together riding bareback over the cleared paddocks and along the macadamised roads between the orchards.

Kitty must have loved the green hills and the valleys, flower-fragrant in spring, in autumn "thick inlaid with patines of bright gold" as the apricot and vine leaves fell.

One winter morning, I remember particularly well how I went with my younger brother and a lantern into the bush before daylight to gather purple hovea. It seemed a cold morning to us, although the white frosts of more southerly districts rarely reached us.

Only a special occasion could get me out into the wet bush at that hour, but Madame Melba was returning home to Australia that day and I was to be one of a group of girls sent to meet her. I thought that occasion quite "special" enough to shiver my way through the damp dark to gather her a huge bunch of the glorious purple blossom.

I took my flowers into town where a florist arranged them with a big satin bow. We found Melba's arms already full of flowers, lovely garden blooms, but the bush offering was a delightful surprise as she showed us plainly. The other flowers were handed to her companion, and the wild flowers she carried in her arms throughout the public reception and until her car disappeared in the direction of Perth, our capital city.

* * *

Wild flowers grew all round our home—thick bushes of pink myrtle (we called it pink boronia), but it was different from the scented brown bell of real boronia. From August to October, all manner of tiny orchids, pink, blue, yellow, "donkey-orchids" like a donkey's long ears, "spider-orchids," like a spider's long legs (but, to us, far more beautiful), "rabbit-orchids" like the long ears of a white rabbit, "kangaroo-paws" seemingly made of red velvet and green satin, little yellow and red "catspaws," waxies, prickly yellow wattle, all these grew in profusion among the twisty banksia trunks.

From the gum saplings swung festoons of blue sarsaparilla, and over fallen tree-trunks white clematis spread.

Later, when these were spent, the gum-trees burgeoned forth new red-bronze tips on every bough, changing soon to a bright green, the color of the sapling leaves, and contrasting with the darker gray-green of ...aves.

* * *

How different is this bare inland plain from that green world of my childhood! But those days, steeped in the scents and sights and sounds of the bush, were part of my growth and therefore they became a part of me. So they can never be lost.

JEAN CARROLL

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SPANISH KNOCKER PROBABLY WROUGHT IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

AMONG ITS MANY exhibits of Spanish handiwork, the Hispanic Society of America shows handsome specimens of the workmanship of the ironsmith. In ornate church doors, keys, nail heads, screens, and door knockers, the iron worker demonstrated his good taste and inventiveness. It was not until the thirteenth century that he achieved any recognition. By the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, however, ironsmiths' guilds enjoyed royal sanction.

Before the thirteenth century, iron, which was plentiful in the Spanish Peninsula, had been useful only for household articles and for armor. But, once the ironsmith was encouraged, he invested the objects of manufacture with fanciful embellishments. Naturally he was influenced by prevailing fashions in design, at first by the Mohammedan sources, and later by Christian and Renaissance tendencies.

This iron knocker was wrought sometime in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Its design is imaginatively adapted to its purpose. For the backplate, there is a square nail head worked in open leaf tracery. The hammer of the knocker was beaten into a leaf-like motif. It differs from the more common ring-shape hammers in Spanish knockers of the period.

D. A.

## Planning a Garden Of the Sun

IT TAKES A long time to make my spring lists. I want to have a border all yellow, every shade of yellow from the fieriest orange to nearly white, and the amount of work and studying of gardening books it costs me will only be appreciated by beginners like myself. I have been weeks planning it and it is not nearly finished. I want it to be a succession of glories from May till the frosts, and the chief feature is to be the number of "ardent marigolds"—flowers that I very tenderly love—and nasturtiums. The nasturtiums are to be of every sort and shade, and are to climb and creep and grow in bushes, and show their lovely flowers and leaves to the best advantage. Then there are to be eschscholtzias, dahlias, sunflowers, zinnias, scabiosa, portulaca, yellow violas, yellow stocks, yellow sweet peas, yellow lupins—everything that is yellow or has a yellow variety. The place I have chosen for it is a long, wide border in the sun, at the foot of a grassy slope crowned with lilacs and pines and facing southeast. You go through a little pine wood, and, turning a corner, are to come suddenly upon this bit of captured morning glory. I want it to be blinding in its brightness after the dark, cool path through the wood. . .

I have taken care in choosing my yellow plants to put down only those humble ones that are easily pleased and grateful for little, for my soil is by no means all that it might be, and to most plants the climate is rather trying.—From "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," by MARY ANNETTE RUSSELL.

## "The demonstration lost and found"

AT THE present time, when fear and uncertainty are blighting the human hopes and lives of multitudes, as a result of the aggressions of evil, there are yet many individuals who are looking to some power outside themselves for aid and comfort. A manager of certain large organizations, whose work necessarily brings him into contact with persons from many walks of life, has said that business men, in perplexity about world conditions, are frequently asking, "Where is God?" Although this query betrays an all too common ignorance of God, an indifference to spiritual realities, it is none the less a wholesome indication that, in viewing the world's extremity, men are beginning seriously to think about God; for there must be a desire to find Him before thought can grasp the fact of His presence and omnipotence.

It might seem strange that men today should walk in bewilderment and terror, were it not plain that materiality has blinded their eyes to the truth; for Christ Jesus said (John 12:46, 47): "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness. . . . I came not to judge the world, but to save the world." And by his healing works he proved true his teachings. Those who believed on him were spiritually enlightened, and thus enabled to do the works which he said they should do. As recorded in John's Gospel, he said (14:16), "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever;" and (16:13), "When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." It is, therefore, in accordance with his prayer and his assurance that light should come into human consciousness to extinguish the darkness and the suffering which come from hatred and resistance to Truth.

This spiritual light has indeed come through the revelation of Christian Science, and is illumining the thought of all who discern its presence and follow its guiding beams. Mary Baker Eddy sought and found the healing truth which is set forth in the Scriptures, but which had fallen into disuse. After her discovery she elucidated her findings in her writings. Under the marginal topic, "The demonstration lost and found," in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 110): "Jesus demonstrated the power of Christian Science to heal mortal minds and bodies. But this power was lost sight of, and must again be spiritually discerned, taught, and demonstrated according to Christ's command, with 'signs following.'" Mrs. Eddy proved true her discovery through healings of sickness, and she taught others to understand and to prove the Christ-healing which Jesus revealed and demonstrated.

Of her own investigations Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.* p. 108), "I learned these truths in divine Science: that all real being is in God, the divine Mind, and that Life, Truth, and Love are all-powerful and ever-present; that the opposite of Truth,—called error, sin, sickness, disease, death,—is the false testimony of false material sense, of mind in matter." Then, when men, bewildered by the widespread evidences of evil, ask, "Where is God?" they should look above "the false testimony of false material sense" and find Him where alone He can be found, as ever-present divine Mind, Love, Truth.

And when they begin to base their thinking upon infinite divine Principle, men find convincing proof of His allness in the betterment of their outward conditions. While complete harmony may not be gained all at once, they can prove, step by step, as they come to understand Him, that Love meets their human needs, healing their fears, depression, grief, and other unhappy states of thought, thus proving in daily experience the practicability of accepting the true light, which Jesus said he came to bring, as the exterminator of material darkness and misery.

It is because the facts of real being, revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science, rest upon a demonstrable divine Principle, that each one can learn to answer for himself the question, "Where is God?" by applying the truth in his own thinking. In this way he can help himself, and others who may seek his aid, and this is helping all mankind by bringing more of the truth into human consciousness; for the healing or salvation of the world from its wrong beliefs must come through individual spiritual thinking, based on an understanding of God as the one Mind.

Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 546): "Christian Science is dawning upon a material age. The great spiritual facts of being, like rays of light, shine in the darkness, though the darkness, comprehending them not, may deny their reality. The proof that the system stated in this book is Christianly scientific resides in the good this system accomplishes, for it cures on a divine demonstrable Principle which all may understand." Thus the question, "Where is God?" is answered clearly and convincingly, and everyone can find God and learn to prove His allness and His ever-present compassionate healing power.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

## "LA DEMOSTRACION PERDIDA Y ENCONTRADA"

Traducción del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta pagina

EN LOS TIEMPOS actuales, cuando el temor y la incertidumbre marchitan las esperanzas humanas y las vidas de muchas gentes a causa de las agresiones del mal, hay todavía muchos individuos que miran hacia algún poder fuera de ellos mismos en busca de auxilio y consuelo. El director de cierta empresa importante, cuya obra necesariamente le pone en contacto con personas en las diferentes esferas de la vida, contó una vez como los hombres de negocios, perplejos acerca de las condiciones del mundo, preguntan frecuentemente: "¿Donde está Dios?" Aunque esta pregunta revela una ignorancia demasiado general respecto de Dios, una indiferencia respecto de las realidades espirituales; indica a pesar de todo una tendencia saludable—debida a la necesidad extrema del mundo—de pensar más seriamente en Dios; porque debe de haber primeramente un deseo de encontrarle, antes de que el pensamiento pueda comprender el hecho de Su presencia y omnipotencia

Tal vez pareza extraño que los hombres de hoy anden en el aturdimiento y en el terror, si no fuera evidente que la materialidad ha ofuscado su vista para ver la verdad; porque Cristo Jesus dijo (San Juan, 12:46, 47): "Yo he venido, una luz al mundo, para que todo aquel que cree en mi no more en tinieblas. . . No vine al mundo para juzgar al mundo, sino para salvar al mundo." Y probó la verdad de sus enseñanzas por medio de sus obras de curación. Aquellos que creian en él, fueron espiritualmente iluminados, y así les fué posible hacer las obras que él les había mandado hacer. Según el Evangelio de San Juan (14:16) les dijo: "Yo rogaré al Padre, el cual os dará otro Consolador, para que esté con vosotros para siempre," y luego (16:13): "Cuando viniere aquél, el Espiritu de verdad, él os guiará al conocimiento de toda la verdad." Es por lo tanto de acuerdo con su oración y sus aseguraciones, que la luz viniere a la conciencia humana para extinguir las tinieblas y el sufrimiento que provienen del odio y de la resistencia a la Verdad.

La luz espiritual nos ha venido por medio de las revelaciones de la Ciencia Cristiana y está iluminando el pensamiento de todos aquellos que perciben su presencia y siguen sus rayos guiadores. Mary Baker Eddy buscó y halló la verdad sanadora que se había revelado en las Escrituras, pero que se había dejado de emplear. Después de su descubrimiento, elucidó lo que había descubierto en sus escritos. Bajo el título marginal LA DEMOSTRACION PERDIDA Y HALLADA en la página 110 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) dice: "Jesus demostro el poder de la Ciencia Cristiana de curar mentes y cuerpos mortales. Pero este poder se perdió de vista y tiene que percibirse espiritualmente, enseñarse y demostrarse de nuevo, de acuerdo con el mandato de Cristo, 'confirmando la palabra con las señales que la acompañan'." La Sra. Eddy demostró la verdad de su descubrimiento por medio de curaciones de toda clase de enfermedades, y enseñó a otros a comprender y demostrar el poder curativo del Cristo que Jesús reveló y demostró.

Hablando de sus propias investigaciones, la Sra. Eddy escribe (ibid., pág. 108): "Aprendí estas verdades en la Ciencia divina: que toda la existencia verdadera está en Dios, la Mente divina, y que la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor son todo-poderosos y están siempre-presentes; que lo contrario de la Verdad, —llamado error, pecado, enfermedad y muerte,—es el testimonio erróneo del falso concepto material acerca de que haya mente en la materia." Entonces, cuando los hombres, azorados por las evidencias tan generales del mal, preguntan: "¿Donde está Dios?" debieran mirar más allá del "testimonio erróneo del falso sentido material" y buscar a Dios en donde sólo puede hallarse, a saber, en el entendimiento de la Mente, la Verdad y el Amor divinos.

Y cuando empiezan a basar su pensamiento en el infinito Principio divino, los hombres encuentran pruebas convincentes de Su totalidad en el mejoramiento de sus condiciones exteriores. Aunque la armonia completa no puede ganarse inmediatamente, ellos pueden demostrar progresivamente, a medida que lleguen a entender a Dios, que el Amor divino satisface sus necesidades humanas, curando sus temores, su depresión y su dolor y otros estados desagradable de pensamiento, y demostrando así en su experiencia diaria la posibilidad de aceptar la luz verdadera que Jesús anunció él había venido a traer al mundo para exterminar las tinieblas de la materialidad y del sufrimiento.

Es porque los hechos de la existencia verdadera, tal como Cristo Jesús y la Ciencia Cristiana los revelan, se basan en un Principio divino y demostrable, que cada uno de nosotros puede aprender por si mismo a contestar la pregunta: "¿Donde está Dios?", aplicando la verdad a su propio pensamiento. De esta manera puede ayudarse a si mismo y a otros que tal vez busquen su ayuda; y esto ayuda a todo el género humano, porque trae más de la verdad a la conciencia humana, puesto que la curación o salvación del mundo de sus creencias erróneas debe venir por medio del pensamiento espiritual individual, basándose en un entendimiento de Dios como Mente única.

La Sra. Eddy escribió (ibid., pág. 546): "La Ciencia Cristiana está amaneciendo para una edad material. Las grandes verdades espirituales de la existencia, tales como rayos de luz, fulguran en las tinieblas; aunque las tinieblas, por falta de entendimiento, quizás nieguen su realidad. La prueba de que el sistema expuesto en este libro es científicamente cristiano, descansa sobre el bien que este sistema lleva a cabo; porque cura sobre la base de un Principio divino y demostrable, que todos pueden comprender." Así que la pregunta: "¿Donde está Dios?" se contesta clara y convincentemente, y todo el mundo puede encontrar a Dios y aprender a demostrar Su totalidad y su poder compasivo y sanador, que está siempre presente.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *From a Winter Loft*

The stars look down tonight, with bated breath,
Upon a muffled earth, so clean, so new,
So unrehearsed I dread to step abroad.
Aught but a cottontail, a deer or two,
Should violate this virginal expanse.
The miles move out, uncharted as the years;
And climb and dip in bright abandonment
Of measured routes and marked. Now reappears
The old, wide space of life; untrammeled, free.
And every dream comes surging back to me.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

## *Window Panes of the Creek*

Snow and ice have covered these waters, pushing over
The ledges and the mounds of rocks—But here and yonder
On the creek bed, the wind has blown the ice bare;
We look down as through panes of glass
To see the shifting figures of water rustling below.

DANIEL SMYTHE

## The Mood of the Aqueduct in Segovia

MY BREATH CATCHES in my throat as I remember how easily I might not have stopped at Segovia. For it was only when the train started that I discovered that my journey northward from Madrid would not take me to Medina del Campo by Avila, as I had been told, but by Segovia, as seemed good to the station-master and my own presiding gods. And a word I cannot remember uttered by a friend I shall never recall asserted itself mysteriously in my ear in the chilly station of Segovia. "Segovia!" the voice said. "Rome not merely strong—Rome beautiful! Segovia!" With a fierce energy engendered in the sluggish hours that had clopped and clumped all the way from Madrid, I flung myself and my knapsack out of the train even as it moved away into the desultory night.

I shall never be grateful enough to those men with cabs and taxis who propounded such exorbitant sums for their services that I seized my stick and set my chin and vowed to walk till daybreak, should the city be so far, sooner than yield to such blackmail. For they would certainly have set me down at the hotel in the *plaza* where, even so soon in the year, two ladies and two gentlemen, all girt about with spectacles and Baedekers, sat in the porch all day discussing how *gemütlich* is Dresden. I would not have stumbled into that vast friendly medieval inn, called the Parador del Norte, with the grace and glory of the aqueduct filling all my sky. Above all, I should not suddenly have come across the aqueduct itself, standing like Rome above all the hills.

Indeed, the journey I made into the city and through the city, was about eight times as long as a man with any sense of direction at all might take. But, though my knapsack was heavy, I did not regret my capricious and protracted path. I found myself in a place of such splendid towers, of such starry cloisters, of such arches and gateways, of such sudden vistas into mountainy vacancy, that I wondered whether I was not the sport of some hallucination. Here was a Romanesque tower, as fine as any in Ravenna; there was a great grim house, like the lordliest in Florence; here was a Saracen tracery, which in all Tunis has no rival for delicacy. And yet I knew, as I wandered down cobbled alleys and across tiny squares where my stick rattled like an army between a level Renaissance façade and a torment of Gothic buttresses—I knew that the vision of Segovia was still withheld from me—the thing wherewith Rome was not merely strong, Rome was beautiful, so that all these other beauties fell back before it.

Then a moment came when I turned out from a lane between two blind walls, a moment when I knew I had climbed to a greater height in the city than I had attained previously. And of a sudden I was aware of it, springing from my left hand as it were, across the plateau of Castile, across all the ravines and rifts; until, fantastically, it seemed a bridge across half the world, between the further banks of Tiber and the north wall in Scotland. And so enormous were its arches it seemed that under this nestled the amphitheatre of El Djem, and not many arches away nestled the arena of Arles. It seemed to be strung taut in the night like a bow-string, and, like a rainbow, to be a celestial thing, and it was only an illusion that its feet were set upon earth.

This was the mood of the aqueduct in Segovia, at night, under the strict stars, with a faint sheen of snow on the far Sierras. By day it is not less august, I think, but it is less exclusively Roman. . . .

The stones themselves remain Roman, I say. But the arches whose walls spring from the earth with the solidity of mountains and the grace of the stalks of flowers, fill with a pageant of sky and mountains, red roof and red earth, church tower and fruit stall, mule and muleteer—the pageant of all Spain.—From "The World I Knew," by LOUIS GOLDING. (New York: Viking.)


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# Committee Makes Cut In State Guard Budget

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today paved the way for a reduction of $86,174 in the $350,000 appropriation sought by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for equipping the new State Guard and called for a reduction in the number of men from 7,000 to 5,000.

Shortly after a public hearing on the appropriation bill this morning, the Committee reported the measure favorably to the House of Representatives, urging immediate appropriation of $263,826 for uniforms and other equipment and a 2,000-man reduction in personnel.

It is expected that the House and Senate at their formal sessions tomorrow will quickly pass the appropriation measure and place it upon the Governor's desk for signature by tomorrow night.

It could not be learned, however, whether the Governor would fight for the full appropriation recommended in his inaugural address.

At the same time the Ways and Means Committee reported favorably a bill transfering the Shawme State Forest to the Federal Government for expansion of Camp Edwards. This bill was also given a public hearing by the Committee today and no opposition developed.

**Four Uncertain on Guard**

While the Shawme Forest measure was reported unanimously, four members of the House Committee reserved their right on the State Guard appropriation bill because of the demand of labor that written assurances be made that the State Guard will not be used in labor disputes.

Indications that the Massachusetts National Guard will remain in Federal Service beyond the specified year training period were given by Adj. Gen, Edgar C. Erickson as he appeared before the Committee to urge swift appropriation of $350,000 to equip 7,000 members of the newly-formed State Guard.

Adjutant General Erickson made his disclosure when asked what would happen to the new equipment when the National Guard returns after its year's training in the Federal Service.

"Very few people believe the National Guard is coming back within a year," he answered.

The hearing room was filled with military officers, representatives of organized labor, and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. In addition there were present officials of the Communist Party.

**Plans for New Guard**

Urging prompt action on the appropriation as proposed by Governor Saltonstall in his inaugural address, General Erickson outlined the set-up of the new State Guard. He said its strength was figured on the basis of one half of the National Guard membership before the latter organization was inducted into Federal service.

Each of the State armories will have at least one company stationed in it. The State has been divided into three zones for the State Guard: (1) the western zone, comprising Worcester County, the counties west of Worcester, and the municipalities of Marlboro and Hudson; (2) the Northern zone, including Middlesex and Essex Counties, and (3) the Southern Zone, including the rest of Massachusetts.

The Adjutant General said there will be a saving of approximately $200,000 in the appropriation of the military department because of the induction of the National Guard into Feedral Service.

He disclosed that even if the appropriation is not approved the State Guard must still be organized under the Governor's proclamation.

**Needed in Emergencies**

In answer to a question from Representative P. Gilbert Sullivan (D) of Boston, as to whether other forces quartered in the State could not take care of emergency situations, General Erickson said they didn't during the 1936 flood when 4,500 National Guardsmen were called out.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham of Newton was particularly emphatic that the appropriation be approved, pointing out that it is possible that the Federal troops quartered in Massachusetts may be away from the State for maneuvers during emergencies.

"You can't rely upon emergencies arising when the troops are here," he said.

He added that, "In any fair sense we are at war now. Anyone peering into the future can see the storm clouds gathering. No one can tell what the situation is going to be in the summer of 1941." He warned that troops cannot be trained in five minutes and that "if we are going to have troops to call upon in an emergency they should be trained and efficient."

He insisted that morale is one of the most important necessities in an Army and "you can't get morale by drilling in overalls or civilian clothes."

Furthermore he contended that one of the most important activities of the State Guard will be to instruct civilian units for the possible eventuality of war, pointing out that Massachusetts contains some of the biggest munitions factories in the country.

"We should learn a lesson from Europe and not wait until the last minute to prepare," he declared.

**Backed by Tax Groups**

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, recorded his organization as "heartily in favor of the State Guard." But he said it was fair to raise the question as to whether the sum of $350,000 is necessary.

His organization, he added, has conducted a brief survey of what other States are doing regarding State Guard units. New York, he reported, has a State Guard of 8,000 men to serve 12,000,000 persons and an area of 49,200 square miles, while California has recommendations for a 5,000-member State Guard to serve a population of 5,500,000 persons in an area of 158,297 square miles. Massachusetts has only 4,000,000 residends and 8,266 square miles, and the proposed State Guard will have 7,000 members.

He raised the question: "Isn't it possible to have a streamlined, motorized, hard-hitting State Guard of fewer men?"

**Labor's Views Presented**

James H. Durkin, representing George Markham, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, urged that the State Guard appropriation be withheld until legislation is adopted to prohibit the use of the State Guard in labor disputes. Such a measure has been filed by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, insisted that the State Guard membership should be instructed on the provision of the Peaceful Picketing Act and other laws protecting workers' rights as well as in military tactics.

Senator Arthur W. Hollis, (R) of Newton, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means, presided at the hearing and urged spokesmen to confine their remarks to the necessity of the appropriation.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 20; Thursday mostly cloudy, slightly warmer; light variable winds tonight, becoming gentle south and southeast Thursday.

**Maine:** Increasing cloudiness, somewhat warmer in west portion tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by light snow in afternoon, slightly warmer.

**Vermont and New Hampshire:** Increasing cloudiness, warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by light snow, warmer.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer tonight, Thursday mostly cloudy, slightly warmer.

**Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island**—Light to gentle variable winds tonight becoming gentle to moderate south and southeast Thursday; fair weather tonight, Thursday broken to overcast followed by light snow in north portion.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 14 | 14 | New Orleans | 50 | 50 |
| Chicago | 31 | 28 | New York | 20 | 20 |
| Denver | 29 | 25 | Philadelphia | 17 | 17 |
| Los Angeles | 57 | 53 | San Francisco | 55 | 51 |
| Minneapolis | 30 | 23 | St. Louis | 34 | 31 |
| Miami | 65 | .. | Washington | 21 | 20 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 8.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 7:33 p. m.; height, 1.8 feet.
Thursday, 7:54 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:59 p. m.

## *Boston Arrivals From South Africa*

By a Staff Photographer

**Passengers Arriving in Boston on City of New York**

**(1) Mrs. George West, prominent social leader of Brookline. (2) Clayton Lane, United States Commercial Attaché at Johannesberg, and Mrs. Lane with Harold P. Smith (right), manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston, who went down to the boat to meet Mr. Lane. (3) John a Pierce, a research associate at Harvard, and Mrs. Pierce. (4) Mr. and Mrs. North Winship. (5) Three generations of George A. Kervins. Mr. Kervin, the eldest, is to the left and is helping the father hold the youngest Kervin.**

# British Drive on Ethiopia Predicted by Americans

A vast drive into Ethiopia by 100,000 British armed forces, massed along the Kenya-Ethiopian border, where reinforcements are constantly arriving, awaits only the end of the rainy season late this month or early in February, according to passengers arriving here today from Cape Town and other South African ports aboard the American South African Line motorship City of New York.

Aboard the vessel were 52 passengers, believed to be the largest number ever brought to Boston from South Africa. A large cargo included 6,300 bales of South African wool for Boston and a large shipment of copper for New York. Arrival of the vessel direct from South Africa is a result of efforts of the local agent, Ray H. Rodey, manager of the Boston office of Norton Lilly Company, who convinced New York headquarters of the advisability of routing the ship direct to this port.

The contemplated British drive into Ethiopia, passengers revealed, is designed to drive the Italian forces from the entire continent of Africa. Raiding parties, it was said, have already crossed the border scouting the area.

**Admiral Scheer in Raids**

Reports were current at Durban that the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer was raiding merchant ships off the Southeast coast of Africa. Three German submarines were also reported to be operating in the heavily traveled convoy routes in that same region.

Among the passengers was North Winship, counselor of the United States Embassy at Warsaw when the Germans invaded Poland. He now holds a similar post at Pretoria, South Africa, and is returning with Mrs. Winship for a visit to their home at Macon, Ga. For three weeks while at Warsaw, Mr Winship recounted, they were under continuous bombardment until they finally crossed the border and escaped into Rumania.

Thousands of trucks, assembled at the huge General Motors plant at Johannesburg have been shipped to the British Government forces in Egypt, according to Philip E. Smith, Manager of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation office in South Africa, who arrived on the vessel en route to New York to take up new duties for the company there.

**Pro-British Sentiment**

James F. Todd, for several years special representative of General Motors at Nairobi and other South African localities, also arrived with Mrs. Todd en route to a new post at Mexico City. Mr. Todd said French equitorial Africa is definitely pro-British.

John A. Pierce, research associate and supervisor of field activities in communications and engineering at Harvard University, was another passenger. He has been at Queenstown, Cape Province, South Africa, since last August, where he went specially to study effects on the upper atmosphere of the solar eclipse which occurred on Oct. 1. Considerable data were gathered, he said, and he believed the expedition to be successful, but it was impossible to ascertain the value of the information until it was all integrated. One result, nevertheless, is expected to make possible the forecasting of radio transmission and atmospheric conditions ahead of schedule.

Mrs. George F. West, of Chestnut Hill, returned from Nairobi in Kenya, where her daughter, Mrs. T. Desmond Butler, is stationed with her husband, a captain in the British Army.

**Three Generations of Family**

Three generations in one family of mining engineers who have been in Africa for some time returned on the ships. George A. Kervin, with Mrs. Kervin and their son, George, Jr., and his wife, arrived on the steamer accompanied by five-year-old George A. Kervin, 3rd. Mr. Kervin is an American mining engineer, whose work requires almost continuous travel and whose latest assignment was the equipping and bringing into production of a new copper mine at O'Okiep, South Africa, owned by Americans. The mine is now producing with the early yield of 1,200 tons a month all taken by the British Ministry of Supply.

Another mining engineer was A. D. Wilkinson, of Arizona who has been at N'Kana, South Africa, opening a new copper mine for the British. Mr. Wilkinson said that he was one of several guest passengers on a new Lockheed bomber that flew recently over the British Naval Base near Cape Town for testing. He said that they flew 600 feet over the liner Queen Elizabeth, which was at the Naval base at Simondstown.

Clayton Lane, United States Commercial attaché at Johannesburg for the past three years, arrived with Mrs. Lane. They were greeted at the pier by Harold P. Smith, Boston manager for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Lane has been transferred to Calcutta where he will act as consul after a series of conferences with American businessmen relative to trade problems.

# Wood Named To $5,000 Job In Fall River

State Auditor Russell A. Wood, only Republican defeated for re-election to a State office in November, was appointed to the $5,000-a-year post as Chairman of the Fall River Board of Finance today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Executive Council which organized today for the first time with its new members. The Council now has a five-to-four Democratic majority.

Mr. Wood's term as State Auditor expires Jan. 15. If the Council upholds his nomination he will succeed Edmond Cote of Fall River, whose term has expired. Mr. Wood, resident of Cambridge, has been in State service nearly 25 years.

Governor Saltonstall also named John J. Darcy of Lawrence as Justice of the Lawrence District Court to succeed the late Judge Frederic N. Chandler, and picked William H. Daly of Lawrence as an Associate Justice of the same court to succeed James A. Donovan, who resigned upon election to the Governor's Council.

Other appointments submitted by the Governor to the Council included:

Ruth Weaver of Springfield to the Board of Registration of Hairdressers.

Philip F. Whitmore of Sunderland and Joseph W. Bartlett of Newton, reappointed Trustees of Massachusetts State College and Francis M. Austin of Belchertown reappointed to the State Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine.

Both the Daly and Darcy appointments must hold over for a week for confirmation.

Upon the organization of the new Democratic-controlled Council, the various committees were appointed. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill became Chairman of the Committee on Pardons, Charitable Institutions, and Prisons, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Accounts, and Warrants, and the Committee on Nominations. Councillor Eugene A. F. Burtnett (R) was made Chairman of the Committee on Waterways, Public Land, and Railroads, while Frank Brooks (R) of Concord, became Chairman of the Committee on the State House. Clayton L. Havey (R) of Quincy, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs.

## *Language Expert, Byrd Dog Driver Report to Army*

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 8 (AP)—A Dartmouth College instructor, a postmaster, and a member of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition were among the 68 New Hampshire selectees reporting today for induction into the Army of the United States.

The Dartmouth instructor was Dr. John H. Cutler, who teaches French and Spanish. He is a graduate of Harvard, 1932, and he received his Ph.D. Degree from Harvard in 1936.

Ralph E. Brackett, Postmaster of Sanbornville, was the leader of the Ossipee group inducted at the State headquarters here.

Edward L. Moody of Tamworth was the Byrd dog-sled driver. He was in the Antarctic from 1933 to 1935. He also took movies and assisted the scientists. Lately he worked with the United States Forest Service.

## NYA Work Total Up 5,000 in State

Massachusetts enrollment for work exeperience in National Youth Administration machine-shops will total 20,000 this month, an increase of 5,000 over December, John L. Donovan, State NYA administrator, announced.

Word from Washington that the NYA work experience program would be expanded has already resulted in thousands of applications, Mr. Donovan said.

As quickly as possible, the applications will be sent to machine-shops near their homes where they can obtain necessary experience for jobs in the constantly expanding defense program, he continued.

## Order for Holyoke Firm

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The War Department has announced award of a contract to M. J. Walsh and Sons, Holyoke, Mass., for construction of buildings at Westover Field, Mass., for $204,000.

# Hurley Pledges Connecticut To All-Out Defense Effort

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D) pledged the "wealth and power" of Connecticut, home of munition, plane, and submarine plants, to national defense today, but simultaneously called on the State to begin building "for the coming of peace."

The Chief Executive told the new Legislature in his inaugural address that with factories of the State producing at capacity because of the drive to rearm America, "it is now our task to see that a prosperity brought to us by an evil chance is rendered permanent."

Sworn in as Connecticut's seventieth Governor, the successor to Raymond E. Baldwin (R), Mr. Hurley recommended to a joint session of the House and Senate the formation of a State agency to co-operate with the Federal Government in defense activities and "to exercise such functions as may be deemed desirable within the State itself."

He advocated also an "earnest study" to decide whether more safeguards against subversive activities were needed because, he said, "to Connecticut, as the armory of the Nation, such activities are of even greater concern than to other states."

The Governor also counseled: "We must guard against hysteria and ill-considered steps."

With the Senate controlled by Democrats and the House by Republicans, the new Governor urged that "political loyalties" be subordinated "to larger considerations" as he outined to the legislators his program, much of it based on the issues of the November campaign in which he won the Governorship by 10,000 votes.

His recommendations included:

Formation of a state labor relations board.

Enactment of a wage-and-hour law.

Increased benefits under the unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and old-age pension laws.

A study of the milk-control law to determine whether it was meeting the "prime objectives" of "a fair price" to the farmer and an adequate supply of milk to consumers "at a reasonable price."

A study of public utilities, and mandatory, periodic audits of public utilities "so that a proper rate structure for each of them may be equitably determined."

Among judicial reforms Mr. Hurley advocated was one that state's attorneys be prohibited from engaging in private practice or in political activity. He also urged the Legislature to consider at once the county jail problem, asserting that the present system is "inadequate, obsolete, and inhumane."

# Reich Tanker Held in Boston Is Facing Sale

Negotiations for the sale to American interests of the German tanker Pauline Friederich, which has been tied up at Boston since Sept. 2, 1939, when it sought refuge following the outbreak of war, were reported today to be nearing consummation.

Reports of the pending sale of the vessel have been current for some time and have been repeatedly denied. Although officials of the German Consulate as well as Capt. Ernst Heitzman today denied any knowledge of the negotiations, it was learned from an authoritative source that a deal has practically been completed.

One reason for the action is believed in shipping circles to be due to the possibility of German and other ships in United States waters being taken over for ultimate aid to the British.

Customs officials at Boston said they have not been informed of the sale. It was understood, however, that actual transfer will be completed in Washington. The ship's register, a document somewhat comparable to a passport, is in custody of the customs where it was deposited for safekeeping after the vessel arrived 16 months ago. The 18 officers and men aboard will probably return to Germany by way of Japan, if the vessel is sold, it is believed in shipping circles.

The tanker is now tied up at the Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston. Latest available shipping records show the owners of the tanker to be the German ship operator, Reederei Eugen Friederich. The vessel was built at Amsterdam in 1912 and measures 376.7 feet long, 51.2 feet beam, 27.4 feet depth, and 4,645 gross tons.

Several potential buyers have shown interest in the vessel in recent months but the German owners are understood to have asked $300,000 for the craft. This figure was felt to be too high as the vessel was considered too small for profitable operation on such routes as the Venezuela and North Atlantic ports.

## Bankers Urged To Speed Defense

Speeding of national defense loans through closer co-operation with Massachusetts manufacturers and contractors was urged upon the Massachusetts Bankers' National Defense Loan Committee today by Frank L. Converse, Boston banker and member of the American Bankers Association National Defense Loans Committee, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Converse, who is Vice-President of the Merchants National Bank, said it was imperative that the banks of Massachusetts stand squarely behind the National Defense Advisory Commission in the unified effort to carry out successfully the Federal Government's preparedness program.

Representatives of the Massachusetts Committee, meeting to further plans for co-operation in the program, said that bankers welcomed the opportunity to put a liberal amount of their large accumulation of deposits to work in the cause of defense. They pointed out that the Assignment of Claims Act, passed by Congress last year, makes possible the use of a Government contract as collateral for a bank loan.

# President Seeks $2,808,900 For Naval Projects in N. E.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today expenditure of $2,808,900 for naval establishments in four New England States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

He also included in the annual budget for the year beginning July 1, 1941, a $3,500,000 item for the Veterans Administration, from which $1,000,000 would be available, provided Congress approves it, for a veterans' hospital in the Massachusetts-Rhode Island area.

The Navy items in the budget call for expenditure of $1,268,900 in Rhode Island as follows: Naval War College, Newport, $128,900; Newport Training Station, $390,000 for maintenance and $750,000 for improving the power plant. The Navy budget also contains provision for a new ferryboat to the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport.

[The $390,000 maintenance recommendation for the naval training station is an increase of $174,000 over the current years appropriation.]

Massachusetts budget items were: Boston Navy Yard, $420,000, $300,000 of which would be for hemp storage and $120,000 for drydock improvements; Hingham ammunition depot, $304,000, of which $75,000 would be for acquiring land for safety belts, $140,000 for improving fire alarm and telephone systems, $15,000 for a high explosives magazine, $4,000 for a fuse magazine, and $70,000 for a projectiles magazine.

A $250,000 addition to the main wing of the Chelsea Naval Hospital was recommended, as was $95,000 for removing obsolete buildings at the Squantum Naval Reserve Air Base.

Budget estimates for Portsmouth, N. H., submarine base totaled $420,000, including $300,000 for an extension of the prison building and $75,000 for converting Building 99 to officers' quarters.

At New London, Conn., submarine base the budget estimated $51,000 was needed for acquisition of land.

Successful combating of Dutch elm disease resulted in the Agriculture Department recommending a reduction of $100,000 in funds for this purpose, the appropriation sought being $300,000. The disease had been particularly active in certain areas of Connecticut.

## Coast Guard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today an appropriation of $9,726,000 for construction of new Coast Guard vessels and shore facilities, including $3,000,000 for a new training station at New London, Conn.

Other items included three cutters of the 327-foot class to cost a total of $11,370,000; two cutters of tug class at $364,000 each and 10 in the 78-foot class, costing a total of $780,000, and a primary radio station for the Boston district to cost $218,000.

The new training station would be built on Avery Point at the mouth of the Thames River at New London. It would train petty and licensed officers of the maritime service and also afford space for the Coast Guard Institute correspondence courses. The station would be operated separately from the Coast Guard Academy.

## Less Highway Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Federal aid for highways and for rivers and harbors developments in New England presumably will be somewhat less next year than in the present fiscal year under recommendations contained today in President Roosevelt's budget message.

The President asked Congress to appropriate $131,000,000 for Federal aid highways throughout the Nation during the fiscal year, July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942. This sum is $10,000,000 less than that appropriated for roads during the present year, a cut expected to be shared by all sections of the Nation.

In his budget message on rivers and harbors development the President suggested it would be "very wise for us to establish a reservoir of post-defense projects to help absorb" the slack after the present national defense building program.

He cut the rivers and harbors $9,000,000 for next year compared to the current appropriation of $29,000,000. Although there was no breakdown of the next budget, it was presumed that a substantial part of the $20,000,000 would be required for projects already started in various parts of the country.

Expenditures for National Parks, however, were raised $217,100 by the President, a slight increase over the $5,181,380 provided in the present year. Funds totaling $108,275 were earmarked for Acadia National Park, in Maine.

## Food Stamps for Maine

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that its stamp plan for distributing surplus food among needy families would be extended to Jamestown, N. Y., and to an area in Maine which includes the towns of Brownville, Dexter, Dover-Foxcroft, Greenville, Guilford, Milo, Monson, and Sangerville in about a month.

# Dana Letters at Harvard Give Drab Picture of Sea Trip

The story of a nineteenth century Harvard boy who left his books and answered the call of the sea, only to return after two years of sailing disillusioned on the score of "romance" and "adventure," is being told this week in the showcases of Harvard's Widener Library.

The boy was Richard Henry Dana, Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast." Apparently, from what he wrote in this familiar book, the voyage from Boston to California and back, around Cape Horn, was a glorious adventure, full of thrills, and spiced by the tang of dashing salt sea spume.

That was the only story the public ever heard.

Another, far more human and appealing, is told in the letters he sent to his family and his friend, Miss Sarah Watson. "I assure you," he wrote her on one occasion, "that habit and familiarity [with the sea] wear away all the romance." And, "Its reality, with the exception of a few moments—few and far between—of high excitement and new strange feelings, is privation, hardship, tyranny, and irksome and disgusting details."

After two years of this, he was glad to return to Harvard.

**Inside Story in Letters**

The complete "inside" story of his two years "before the mast" is told in this series of letters which Harvard recently obtained from the Dana family and has now placed on public view for the first time.

Letters from shipboard are supplemented by his retrospective comments later. They are all in the same mood. The exhibit, including the original manuscript of "Two Years" and a score or more of different publishers' editions, is timed by Harvard to commemorate the 100th anniversary of its publication.

And the exhibit, teaching as it does a moral of persistence and diligent application to study, comes also at the psychological moment for college students of 1941—just two weeks before the ordeal of mid-year examinations.

**Set Out on the Pilgrim**

Richard Henry Dana, Jr., left college in the fall of 1834 and set out from Boston in the 109-foot brig Pilgrim, Aug. 15. Sailing around Cape Horn—there was, of course, no Panama Canal—he reached California in June, 1835. The next year he returned by the same route, this time in the Alert, disembarking at Boston in September of 1836 just in time for the opening of college.

It is perfectly clear from his letters that he did not find his voyages a thrilling, romantic adventure. Of the ship's captain, for example, the Harvard boy wrote: "We all dislike [him] very much. He is selfish, vain, proud, ridiculous, and bad tempered."

"At all events," he consoled himself, not unnaturally for a young student ". . . the knowledge that I have acquired of all kinds is not to be despised and may be of great use to me and others."

Dana was careful to keep his parents and Miss Watson posted on the new skills he was gaining. In one letter he undertakes an elaborate set of sketches of the vessel and its parts, with explanation of maritime customs and practices.

If his experiment as a sailor was a disappointment, his career as an author was little more satisfying. The manuscript sold for a mere $250—which, considering the later sales of the book, was very small. His first purchase with the money, it is recorded, was a perfume bag in which to keep Miss Watson's letters.

**Bored by Being Lionized**

Fame resulted from the book's wide circulation, but this appears to have weighed little with Dana. Commenting on a party at which he was lionized, he writes (January, 1841): "This matter of the book is getting perfectly absurd. I literally cannot move without hearing of it." And he makes sarcastic remarks about the enthusiasm of the "young ladies."

A man was jailed for stealing a copy of the volume, he says. The jailer, his family, and the turnkey all read it before returning it to its owner.

**Clean as a Dutch Kitchen**

Did you ever wonder what a modern fishing boat looks like below decks?

*Cleanliness* would be your most lasting impression of a 40-Fathom trawler. Nickel-clad refrigerated holds, shown above, as clean as any New England housewife could ask for.

A spotless engine room with the great diesel power plant shining like the pet of the fire station. Scrubbed paintwork everywhere.

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## Events Around Greater Boston

**Tonight**

New England Town Meeting, subject: "America First'—What Does It Mean?" Speakers: Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, and Oswald Garrison Villard, former Editor of The Nation; Philip Cabot, moderator. In Civic Music Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston. 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Open meeting of the new Cambridge Forum, sponsored by the Cambridge Center of Adult Education. Ricardo Alfaro, former President of the Republic of Panama, will speak on Pan-American problems. At Brattle Hall, Harvard Square. 8 p. m.

Lecture, with moving pictures and colored slides, by Bradford Washburn, on conquest of Mt. Bertha, Alaska. One of series on "Exploring New Worlds," sponsored by the Museum of Natural History, in John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, 8:30 p. m.

**Thursday**

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Print Galleries" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Lecture on "The Challenge of the Twentieth Century," by Luther MacNair, teacher of history at Tilton Junior College, sponsored by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, a concert; Mae Taylor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture, "The Reveille of the Masses," by Dr. William Leonard Langer, Professor of History at Harvard University. Second of a series entitled "The Rise of the European Conflagration of Ideas," sponsored by the Lowell Institute, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.


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# A New Version of 'Boots, Boots, Boots . . .'

Wide World

**College Girls Take to Decorative Footwear**

**Rubber boots in a wide variety of colors are now the rage among girl college students. This picture taken at Lasell College, Auburndale, Mass., shows a group of students with the new type boots. They are worn in white, black, red, blue and brown and have zippers and straps. Some can even be worn over shoes. From left to right the girls are: Margaret Goodrich of Waterville, Maine; Ruth Roughgarden of Hawthorne, N. J.; Laura Kuykendall of San Saba, Texas; Virginia Nestler of New Rochelle, N. Y.; and her sister, Jean Nestler, who also comes from New Rochelle.**

# Exports Gain 63 Per Cent In New England

Exports from the New England Customs Districts gained $34,849,000 in the first 10 months of 1940, as compared with the similar period of 1939, a jump of 63 per cent, according to analysis made today by E. F. Bemis, commercial agent of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The value of exports in this period was $89,969,000.

Imports for the same period rose to $183,234,000, a gain of $20,352,000 or 12 per cent. Total commerce aggregated $273,203,000, which was an increase of $55,200,000 or 25 per cent.

Vermont accounted for nearly two-thirds of the increase in exports, with shipments out of that State valued at $50,283,000, a gain of $23,182,000 or 88 per cent. Massachusetts—chiefly Boston—sent out $24,819,000, a gain of $5,834,000 or 30 per cent. The customs district of Maine and New Hampshire, accounted for $14,407,000, which was an advance of $5,908,000 or 70 per cent.

Imports through the Massachusetts Customs District amounted to $129,835,000, an advance of $12,600,000 or 11 per cent. This figure was 6.2 per cent of the total value of all imports into the entire United States. Imports via the Vermont district were valued at $31,000,000, a gain of $7,072,000 or 30 per cent. The Maine-New Hampshire district reported imports valued at $14,574,000, a decrease of $878,000 or about 6 per cent.

# Knox Questioned On Blimp Bases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Representative Bonner (D) of North Carolina sought an appointment with Secretary Knox today to discuss reports that the Navy chief is opposed to establishing blimp bases for sea patrol.

The development followed a statement yesterday by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina that Mr. Knox had told him such bases would be of little use since airplanes could do patrol work better than blimps.

Mr. Bonner said he would ask a clarification since a special navy board headed by Capt. C. E. Rosendahl, Navy expert on lighter-than-air craft, has been inspecting sites along the North Carolina coast for a blimp base.

The Rosendahl board also had inspected sites in New England and Florida for blimp bases. Senator Reynolds quoted the Navy Secretary as saying he would not approve such a base because in his opinion it would be a "waste of money."

## *Good Will Proves Passport For Americans in Mexico*

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8 (AP)—A German correspondent last night asked Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla whether special permission had been granted for a United States Army bomber to land in Mexico City recently.

"No," Señor Padilla replied. "It is the privilege of good will, friendship and co-operation."

## Today on Short Wave

Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg. 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News Letter; Rakoczi March; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg. 32.8 m.

Tokio—8:05 p. m.—Light music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10:54 meg, 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 19 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, Commentator: A. G. MacDonnell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—9:30 p m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"La Tosca." Second and Third Acts, by Giacomo Puccini. TGWA, 6.68 meg., 49 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

# Fewer Draftees Are Rejected In Second Than in First Call

Rejection figures for recruits in the second draft call are running well behind those of the first call, Selective Service Headquarters in Massachusetts disclosed today. Despite such high figures as the 29 per cent rejected yesterday at the Irvington Street Armory, Boston, the average for this draft period has been about 18 per cent, it was stated. Twenty-five per cent of the draftees in the first call were rejected.

As a result of yesterday's high rejection rate at the Boston induction station—the largest in New England since the Selective Service Act was passed—local draft boards in communities which sent men to the armory yesterday will have to supply replacements.

Men called for replacement are given five days to report to the induction station but may report immediately if they wish. After Jan. 10 the induction stations will be closed and recruits selected to fill quotas will report at the Army recruiting station in Boston.

**Women Air Wardens**

A group of 180 Massachusetts young women, selected by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will begin on Friday a 10-day training period in air-raid warning duties, it has been announced.

Training of the group, which includes Emily Saltonstall, daughter of the Governor, will commence Friday at the Chelsea Armory and will be directed by Army Signal Corps officers and the Air Defense Command.

Following the training period, which ends Jan. 20, New England will be "invaded" by "enemy" bombers from Jan. 21 through Jan. 24, during which time the women volunteers will put their training into practice. They will be on duty from nine to five, and their work will be to receive, plot, evaluate, and disseminate information forwarded by observers stationed at 400 observation posts in New England.

**For Return to Normality**

Adequate provision for the normal continuation of civilian life after their period of military service was pledged to members of the Massachusetts National Guard last night by Governor Saltonstall.

In a radio address to the more than 10,000 guardsmen who go into Federal service on Jan. 16, the Governor said that the State is making every effort to provide for the "normal continuation, after service, of the lives of men who volunteered or are called into the armed service."

"Adequate provisions of this nature are essential," he said, "not only for the welfare of the soldiers, sailors and their families, but also for the morale of the entire defense personnel."

## *Christian Science Program on Air*

John Randall Dunn of Boston, Massachusetts, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 10 a. m., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Dunn will speak on "Happiness in the New Year."

Miss Blanche Haskell, soloist, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns number 58, "Father, We Thy Loving Children," and number 162 "Satisfied," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy. She will also sing the solo "Come unto Him" from the "Messiah" by Handel. Miss Gertrude R. Litchfield will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WEEI, the Boston outlet of the Columbia network. Boston listeners may hear the program by tuning to Station WEEI, and listeners in New England may also hear the broadcast from Stations WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WKNE, Keene, N. H., and WGAN, Portland, Maine.

# Defense Housing Projects Assigned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Construction of five defense housing projects has been assigned by Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody to Federal agencies.

The public buildings administration will build 800 dwelling units for workers at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard and 150 at Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

The United States Housing Authority was assigned 800 units at the Newport Naval Station and Quonset Point Naval Air Station, Newport, R. I.; 350 at the Army Ordnance Depot, Charleston, S. C.; and 500 at the Corpus Christi, Texas, Naval Air Station.

## Consumers League Honors Labor Board Woman Aid

Mrs. J. Verity Smith, newly appointed Assistant Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, will be guest of honor at a luncheon meeting tomorrow of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

Principal speaker will be Miss Louise Stitt of Washington, D. C., Director of the Minimum Wage Division in the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Henry Parkman, Jr., will preside. The luncheon will be held at theTwentieth Century Club.

# Tax Cut Seen In Cambridge; Sliced Budget

Tax-conscious citizens of Cambridge were today scrutinizing the 1941 budget totaling $5,280,842 submitted to the City Council last night by Mayor John W. Lyons, in an effort to determine which way the tax thermometer will move this year.

No accurate comparison between this budget and last year's was held possible today by the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association which is reviewing the entire financial setup of the city before making a statement.

The 1940 budget, which resulted in a tax rate of $43, was $6,729,719 as ordered by the Supreme Judicial Court and comprised the 1939 figure and preliminary appropriations of $419,000. Use of the 1939 budget followed court action after rejection of the Mayor's figures by the City Council.

The 1941 budget figure was reached, it was stated, only after nearly $1,000,000 had been slashed from departmental requests. It does not, however, include appropriation for maturing debt, which is expected to exceed $1,250,000, nor does it provide funds for preliminary appropriations which are expected to exceed $100,000.

Submission of the budget to the Council at the first meeting of the year—a record for Cambridge and in sharp contrast to last year when the budget clash continued into late April—was held significant by political observers in Cambridge in view of Mayor Lyons' recent indictment on charges of asking and accepting bribes in connection with construction of several public buildings in the city.

This is also the last year in which Cambridge will operate under its present charter. On Jan. 1, 1942, the Plan E, or City Manager form of Government, which its advocates believe will introduce economy and efficiency into the municipal administration, goes into effect.

## *Christian Science Program on WEAF*

Norman E. John, a former First Reader in a Christian Science church, will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF next Sunday afternoon at 1:15. The subject of his address is, "An Expression of Divine Power." Mrs. Helen Young, assisted by Mr. Thomas Richner at the organ, will sing, "St. Paul's Oratorio" by Mendelssohn.

This is the fourth in a series of programs on timely subjects being presented with the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF during the Winter months.

The series is being given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York, with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors. The fifth program is scheduled for Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1:15 p. m.

# War Increases Importance Of N. H. Semi-Precious Gems

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8—With imports of semi-precious stones for inexpensive jewelry shut off by the war it is expected that the supply of such stones available in New Hampshire may take on new importance.

Prof. Harold M. Bannerman of Dartmouth College, who reecntly made a study of the mineral resources of the State for the State Planning and Development Commission, reports that "occasionally berly (aquamarine), rock crystal (clear quartz), smoky and rose quartz of good quality are recovered in the mica and feldspar mines, and in the past few years black quartz of gem quality has been found in granites at Conway, Milan and Stark; while fine amethyst has been taken from granite in West Milan and Stark. These, together with some jasper, which occurs in Berlin, and a few varieties of lesser value, constitute the gem products of the State.

Professor Bannerman reports that "most of the stones picked up are processed by amateur gem cutters, encouraged by such organizations as the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts." The League has been encouraging craftsmen to produce jewelry that can be sold at moderate prices and to use New Hampshire semi-precious stones. Many of the workers have gone out and discovered sources of such stones and some of them have learned the art of preparing the stones for use.

**Retail Wage Code**

Latest mandatory minimum wage code to be established by the Minimum Wage Division of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor went into operation Monday. This new order covers women and minors employed in the retail businesses of the State. Commissioner of Labor John S. B. Davie says that the stores covered by the order had 5,647 employees as of July 1, 1940.

In cities where there is a population of more than 25,000, including Manchester, Nashua, and Concord, the minimum wage has been placed at 27½ cents an hour, while for the smaller communities the minimum wage has been set at 25 cents. The order provides that learners may be paid not less than 20 cents an hour with a maximum period for which an employee may be classified as a learner and a maximum percentage of learners to total employees of individual employers provided. Prior to the placing of this mandatory order into operation the women and minors in this field had been covered by a voluntary code.

**Winter Sports**

While skiing, skating, and snowshoeing are well known as important New Hampshire winter sports, a checkup reveals that people not interested in these sports have found others to their liking. These more or less unnoticed but growing winter sports include photography, sleighing, and horse-racing on the ice. A visit to the winter sports regions discloses many camera enthusiasts who come to the spots just to take pictures. They enjoy "skiing" with their fingers on shutters instead of with their feet on skis. It is the movies taken by this type of ski enthusiast that entertain skiers indoors in the evening, climaxing a day of skiing.

Farmers who have long allowed the automobile to displace the horse for conveyance are finding horse enthusiasts eager to get their old sleighs. The snow of last week brought ideal sleighing conditions and many city folks who have taken to horses as a hobby got out all available sleighs and took part in this relatively new winter sport. Other horse owners take to the ice-covered lakes of the State for an opportunity to engage in trotting.

**Murphy in Radio**

Retiring Gov. Francis P. Murphy in his farewell address made it plain that he has no intention of permanently withdrawing from public life. Right now he is entering a new business field. Having played an important part in the building up of the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, which is now the largest single employer of labor in the State, Mr. Murphy is turning to radio.

He is building, under the name Radio Voice of New Hampshire, a transmitter at Manchester and it is expected that he will build a frequency modulation transmitter on a nearby mountain. As for politics, it appears to be generally conceded that he will seek the Senatorial post held by Styles Bridges next year.

**Auto Insurance**

Gov. Robert O. Blood has been holding conferences with various State officials and outside authorities on proposed changes in the State Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act. The Act provides semi-compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance and since its inception two years ago it has been the subject of considerable criticism by those who argue that in operation it provides hardships that had not been anticipated at the time of its enactment. In an accident involving damage of $25 or more, all drivers involved, regardless of their part, are required to post evidence of financial responsibility. This means that if a parked car is hit its owner would be required to post evidence of insurance or a bond covering possible liability until the matter is settled. The Act also has provisions providing that automobile owners formerly uninsured shall obtain such coverage after an accident. Motor vehicles ruled off the highways of the State for violation of the Act cannot be re-licensed even by a new owner.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1470kc-WMEX-204m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 Mary M. McBride | Orphans of Divorce: sk. | "Mary Martin" sketch | Radio Garden Club | Studio orchestra |
| 3:15 E. Conley, tenor | Honeymoon-Hill: sketch | "Ma Perkins": sketch | The Islanders | Studio orchestra |
| 3:30 News; Movie talk | John's Other Wife: sk. | Pepper Young's Family | El Paseo Troubadours | Studio orchestra |
| 3:45 Don Artiste | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch | El Paseo Troubadours | Studio orchestra |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife": sk. | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": serial | Sports Talk | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Sports Talk | "Yesterthoughts": organ |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | The Johnson Family | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | Jack Dalton, songs | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The O'Neills" | Superman, juvenile sk. | "Lone Journey": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous | Rakov's Orchestra | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | Tom Mix: sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, Sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight": sk. | Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | "Swing Serenade": orch. | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dinner Music |
| 6:30 News Review | Tropical Moods: records | Musical Rendezvous | News | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | R. F. D. Melodies | Memory Lane | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Steph. McCormick, news | Alpineers |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | Mr. Keen: sketch | Newsroom of the Air | "Fu Manchu" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek": | Cavalcade of America | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Rob Roy's Orchestra |
| 7:45 comedy drama | Cavalcade of America | "Waltz Time" | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Altuck's Chorus |
| 8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson | "Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley, m. c.: speaker | Tony Martin, tenor; or. | N. E. Town Meeting of the Air: "The True Meaning of America First" | Fireside Time |
| 8:15 | | "How Did You Meet?": sk. | | WMEX Drama Shop |
| 8:30 "Dr. Christian" | "Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sk. | Party: Louis Massey and the Westerners | | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 dramatization: News | | | | George MacFarland's Or. |
| 9:00 Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra | "Frontline Headlines" Recorded music | "Time to Smile": Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch. | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classical Album |
| 9:15 | News; Quiz Program | "Mr. District Attorney" dramatic sketch | Fashion Future Show | Classical Album |
| 9:30 | With Jimmy Flynn | | "Pageant of Melody," directed by Henry Weber | Five Star News |
| 9:45 | | | | |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | "Dream Castle" | Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge | Hendrik W. Van Loon | Local Sports |
| 10:15 Public Affairs | Col. Philip B. Fleming | Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge | News | Local Sports |
| 10:30 Male Quartet | "Concert Hall of the Air" | | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Local Sports |
| 10:45 News of the World | "Concert Hall of the Air" | | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Local Sports |
| 11:00 News; weather news | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Local Sports |
| 11:15 "Master Works of Music"; recordings | Woody Herman's Orch. | Local News; Weather | Paul Pendarvis' Orch. | Local Sports |
| 11:30 | Johnny Long's Orchestra | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | "Adventures in Rhythm" | Day's End |
| 11:45 | Johnny Long's Orchestra | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Dave Rose Orchestra | Five Star News |

## *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1470kc-WMEX-204m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Review, Musical | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 On Your Toes | Clock; News | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; news | Studio Program; Records | George and Dixie | News Reporter | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 News of Europe | News Roundup | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Musical Clock | Weather; news; music | "Morning Watch" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Rowdy Revue" | News; "Musical Clock"; | News; "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 "Lover's Lane" | Shopping With Cosette | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 Songs | News; Talk; recordings | N. E. Town Hall Party | U. S. Governm't Reports | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 American School of the Air | "The Breakfast Club" | Food News | The Merry-Go-Round | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 | Gretchen McMullen | "Fiesta" | The Merry-Go-Round | Frank Gallucci's Radio Review |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | "The Breakfast Club" | "Musical Roundup" | Choir Loft | |
| 10:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Family Circle" | "This Small Town" | New England Cupboard | Studio Speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Hank Lawson's Knights | Melody Strings | Studio Speaker |
| 10:30 "Stepmother": sk. | "Story of Mary Marlin" | "Ellen Randolph": sk. | Musical Calisthenics | Studio Speaker |
| 10:45 WEEI Food Fair | Concert Hall of the Air | "The Guiding Light" | "25 Years Ago Today" | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred W. Carlson | "The Man I Married" | News Service | Letter-Quest, with John |
| 11:15 "Martha Webster" | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Against the Storm" | "Singing Strings" | Kiley and J. MacMaster |
| 11:30 "Big Sister": sk. | "Harvey and Dell": sk. | "The Road of Life" | Poultry talk | Jim Lewis' Hillbillies |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather: Music | "David Harum": sketch | Highlights, Halftones | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; Talk: Georgia Mae | "The Citadel" | News Service | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Songs; Stocks; Organ | "Musical Roundup" | Agricultural talk | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | Leaders in Dance Time | Italian music program | Sports; Weather |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | Leaders in Dance Time | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | BBC News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Woman in White" | Tony Wons' Scrapbook | Carnival | Ed. Fitzgerald, talk | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 'Right to Happiness' | Agriculture news | Marjorie Mills: household talk | Ohio School of the Air | Music of the Masters |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News; Weather | | Piano and organ | Music of the Masters |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | Hum & Strum: record | Hymns of All Churches | News, Cedric Foster | "Sing Song Time" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | "Music You Want" | "Grimm's Daughter" | Military Defense talk | John Kiley, organist |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | "Music You Want" | "Valiant Lady": drama | School of the Air | Alfredo Antonini's Orch. |
| 2:45 'Home of the Brave | "Music You Want" | "Light of the World" | School of the Air | News Service |
| 3:00 Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Concert Album | Studio Program |
| 3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": drama | "Song Treasury": piano | Studio Program |
| 3:30 News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | Robert Stuart, tenor | Studio Program |
| 3:45 "Around the Hub" | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": comedy | "Here's Looking at You" | Studio Program |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake": sk | "Mother o' Mine": sk. | "Backstage Wife": sk. | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee | "Stella Dallas" | Zeke Manners' Gang | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | The Cavanaughs | Marion Jenkins, contralto |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | "The Johnson Family" | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | Jack Dalton, songs | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The O'Neills" | Irene Wicker | "Lone Journey" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous | Rakov's Orchestra | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix": sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight" | Frank Gallucci's Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Dinner Dance | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Dinner Dance |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Novatime: transcript'ns | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Dance |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "R. F. D. Melodies" | "Memory Lane" | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Alpineers |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen": sketch | Newsroom of the Air | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "What Do You Think" |
| 7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews | Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette; B Parks, m. c. | Serenaders | Concert Miniatures | Rob Roy's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | | "Confidentially Yours" | Concert Miniatures | E. Oettinger, soprano |
| 8:00 "Ask-It-Basket": questions; answers | "Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orch.; D. Powell | Wythe Williams | Fireside Time |
| 8:15 | | | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Harmony Caravan |
| 8:30 "City Desk": newspaper drama; News | "Fame and Fortune"; starring Ezra Stone | "The Aldrich Family," | "In Chicago Tonight": | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | | variety program | George MacFarland's Or. |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour | Frontline Headlines | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Connie Boswell; Bob Burns; Guests; Music Maids; Orchestra | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classical Album |
| 9:15 | Eleanor Lane, songs | | C. of C. Dinner to B. C. football team: Governor Saltonstall: others | Hockey game: Olympics-Washington, from Boston Garden: announcers, John Reilly, Jay Wesley |
| 9:30 | News; America's Town Meeting: "Is a Hitler | | | |
| 9:45 | | | | |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | Defeat Essential to the United States?" | Rudy Vallee Show: orchestra; chorus; guests | H. W. Van Loon, News | |
| 10:15 Jay Wesley, sports | "Ahead of the Headlines" | "Musical Americana": guests; orchestra | News Service | |
| 10:30 Jay Wesley, sports | Paul Martin's Orchestra | | Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick | |
| 10:45 News of the World | | | | Five Star News |
| 11:00 Weather; News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Stock, conductor | Jerry Sears' Orchestra |
| 11:15 "Master Works of Music" | Woody Herman's Orch. | Local News; Weather | Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra | Alpineers |
| 11:30 | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Freddy Martin and His | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Bob Chester | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Orchestra | News Service |

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Thursday, Jan. 9**

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

## Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Stephen McCormick, Washington news analyst.

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.

9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.

9:30 p. m.—Music.

10:00 p. m.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

(No Wednesday news)

**For Thursday, Jan. 9**

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.


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JAN. 15

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8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

# Save Our Rare Native Plants, Harvard Botanist Urges U. S.

By Herbert B. Nichols

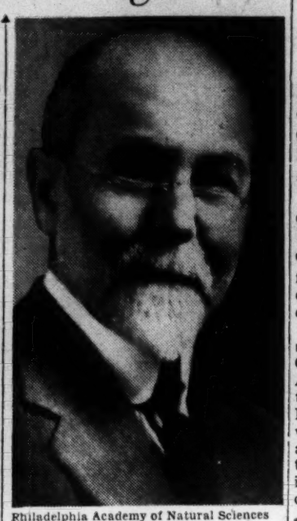
*Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Voicing the appeal of thousands of lovers of America's rare and scientifically significant plants, Prof. Merritt L. Fernald, Director of Gray Herbarium at Harvard, urges persons in authority to think and think hard until some wise solution is found that will protect our relic flora.

Among the most serious enemies of native American plants are foreign invader species. Japanese honeysuckle, he says, has invaded the southeast in a horde. Everywhere from the Gulf States to Long Island this rampant and unrestrained foreign twiner is strangling the native vegetation and producing monotonous landscape, and its continued toleration is a menace to native plants and animals.

From Europe have come some of our worst weeds, he points out, "unfortunately these vagrant, aggressive and opportunist weeds from Europe are destined to be the cosmopolitan flora of temperate regions as soon as mankind has a little further interfered with the natural habitats of our long-established native floras.

"They are our thoroughly successful wild plants, and their success is to be compared with that of the European man, the European rat, 'English' sparrow, gypsy, and brown-tail moth, European house fly, and other invaders rapidly replacing our indigenous Indians, rodents, birds, and insects which had long ago established an equilibrium."



Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences

**Merritt Lyndon Fernald**

Director of the Gray Herbarium at Harvard and recipient of the Leidy Medal, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1940.

**Devil's Paintbrush Example**

Voicing this appeal through the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Fernald uses one plant to typify the manner in which invader plants gain a foothold. The well known Venus paintbrush or hawkweed, with its orange and scarlet flowers, was one of the beautiful garden perennials raised in Maine during the 1880s and imported from abroad. It was shared only with those who would really appreciate and nurture it.

But after it had become acclimated, it began to appear in the fields, and today it has ruined thousands upon thousands of acres of fallow field from the tip of Gaspe to Michigan and southward to Pennsylvania. Now it is known as "devil's paintbrush."

Similar stories might be told of the introduction of the common dandelion, burdocks, daisy, witchgrass, mustards, wild carrot, Canada thistle, bull thistle, plantain, pigweed, docks, smartweed and many others. Their number is well over 1,000 and their army is re-inforced by every arrival of uncleaned European seeds.

But the activities of man in road-building, horticulture and so-called "conservation" concern Professor Fernald most. Back in 1765, John Bartram and his son William (famous Philadelphia botanists) discovered some 30 miles up the Altamaha River in Georgia a splendid low tree which when raised in the Bartram garden proved a close relative of the Asiatic Camellia. It was so handsome it was named Franklinia in honor of Benjamin Franklin. It became of "commercial" value and so far as records indicate, Moses Marshall, a nurseryman, was the last man to see Franklinia growing where nature had preserved it through millions of years. It has never been found wild anywhere else in the world, and its closest relatives are in Asia.

**New Roads a Threat**

Massachusetts lost its only native colony of American Lotus or water chinquapin, a lovely and rare type of water-lily when the swamp in which it grew was filled in to make way for an express highway to Cape Cod. Roadmaking activities are also seriously threatening our largest-flowered terrestrial orchid, a rose-hued bloom found very rarely in bogs and pinelands at the northern borders of its range.

Illustrative of the dangers besetting many rare plants is the problem of preserving a rare wood betony named for Miss Furbish, known only on the wooded and ledgy shores of the upper St. John River between northern Maine and northwestern New Brunswick. Pollution of the upper St. John by inimical chemicals and the spread of them by a freshet might exterminate the only American species of the group, Professor Fernald says.

Psoralea stipulata, a plant never known except on limestone rocks at the Falls of the Ohio, has already been wiped out by the blasting away of the ledges. Its true botanical relationship can be determined only through its fruit, which will probably never be known.

**Grape Strawberry Gone**

On one of the Gaspé rivers a peculiar half-shrubby strawberry was discovered in 1905. Today it has disappeared, probably destroyed by heavy teaming and other activities of a logging crew which occupied the beach as a lumber camp.

The same story could be repeated a great many times concerning a host of rare plants, relics, according to Professor Fernald, of an ancient flora which was once typical of the whole temperate zone of the northern hemisphere until glacial times nearly wiped it out, leaving only isolated stations here and there. In Europe a more vigorous, youthful flora, finished the job, the same flora that is now threatening to spread its tentacles over the western world.

This fight may hit our pocketbooks too. In the search for a goldenrod which might prove a source of American rubber, Solidago Gattingeri, a highly localized plant of a few limestone glades of Tennessee and Missouri was found to give the greatest yield of rubber. Luckily this discovery was made in time and the plant, then in danger of extermination, is now comparatively safe.

"Incidentally," says Professor Fernald, "where would man and his civilization be today had not our 'primitive' peoples of the past, rescued, before extermination in the wild state, such seemingly indispensable cereals as wheat and Indian Corn? Who in our present rudimentary state of intelligence, can predict what rare, localized, and usually overlooked species has economic possibilities?"

# Providence Or Springfield Air Base Sites

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Army aviation experts are considering recommending that the headquarters for the Northeastern Air District be located near Springfield, Mass., or Providence, R. I.

A special board of aviation officers, among them Maj. Von H. Kimble, was to visit the Providence area today to look over sites for the headquarters. It was understood that one of the sites under consideration was Agawam.

Dissatisfaction of Army engineers with land offered at Hartford, Conn., for the headquarters site led Army spokesmen here to say that there was not much hope that Hartford would be selected. It also was understood that private fliers at Hartford had protested that their activities would be curtailed if the Army established a headquarters there.

Army officials said the special survey board probably would return to Washington within the next two days.

The site would be used for a base for a pursuit squadron and 200 officers and 1,800 men would be stationed there.

# Not Guilty Plea Made by Lyons On Bribery Charges

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge and Paul Mannos, Chestnut Hill contractor, pleaded not guilty to bribe charges involving State officials and architects when they appeared for the second time in Middlesex Superior Court in Cambridge yesterday.

Judge Harold P. Williams set bail for Mayor Lyons at $2,500 and for Mr. Mannos at $2,000. Bail was furnished in both instances.

The Cambridge Executive and his co-defendant, indicted two months ago on similar charges, faced seven indictments containing 64 counts which had been secretly returned by the Grand Jury last month. In all counts, the defendants were charged with corruptly requesting and accepting bribes.

The indictments alleged that the two men requested and accepted bribes from John W. Beal, former State Commissioner of Public Works, and his brother Horatio W. Beal, both architects; Charles R. Greco, Chairman of the State Art Commission; State Representative John V. Kimball, former Mayor of Malden; Edward A. Varney, Boston engineer; and James E. McLaughlin, architect indicted for perjury several weeks ago.

The indictments were returned after an investigation of Cambridge municipal affairs, said by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford to have covered $2,000,000 construction work completed during the Lyons Administration.

The new Grand Jury which convened this week is expected to take up the investigation, not only in Cambridge but in other Middlesex County municipalities.

# Dignity Is Seen In Useful Career In Skilled Trades

A career of work in skilled trades should be recognized as a dignified individual contribution to society and should be encouraged, George P. Haley, State Supervisor of Occupational Information, said today in an address to the Boston Boys Workers Conference.

For the past 20 years, the speaker said, it has been the fashion of parents to encourage young people to avoid careers in labor of any sort, skilled or unskilled. One result of this, he went on, is the shortage of skilled labor today at a time when every skilled worker is needed for national defense.

One of the great needs, Mr. Haley asserted, is that skilled work and labor be recognized as a dignified and valuable contribution to society. The vocational schools and special vocational courses throughout Massachusetts, Mr. Haley continued, are doing much to break down the prejudice against this type of career.

Mr. Haley addressed the group at the Hotel Gardner, Massachusetts Avenue and Norway Street, Boston, in behalf of State Commissioner of Education, Walter F. Downey.

# Petition Signer Asks Withdrawal Of Buckley Action

William L. Kraus of Everett, one of six signers of the petition for invalidating the election of Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor-elect, today filed a new petition to strike his name from the original petition and to have it dismissed. Filing took place in Suffolk Superior Court.

Mr. Kraus declared in today's papers that he was sure that none of the signers had read the complete petition. He said he knew nothing about Mr. Buckley's political expenditures and that he had never seen Mr. Buckley spend any money whatsoever.

Mr. Buckley was charged in the original petition signed by the six with violating the State Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. Kraus said it was his intention not to be a party to any petition in any court against Mr. Buckley. He said he had met Mr. Buckley at a photo-engraving school in Boston operated by Philip Burns and at the latter's request took an interest in Mr. Buckley's campaign for nomination as State Auditor. After the election, Mr. Kraus said, "Burns became disgruntled and began to criticize Buckley."

Mr. Burns had promised Mr. Kraus the photo-engraving school business if Mr. Buckley won, according to today's petition, and on Jan. 3 Mr. Kraus signed the petition against Mr. Buckley as a favor to Mr. Burns at the office of Frank G. Lichtenstein, who, he said, did not read the whole petition aloud.

In the office at the time were "Cap" Doyle of Boston, a John Savchuk, a wrestler, of Boston, John W. V. Phillips of Boston, and William W. McKay and Lester Bowen, both of Somerville, Mr. Kraus said.

These five men with Mr. Kraus composed the six signers of the original petition.

Hearing on this petition before three judges is scheduled for Jan. 18

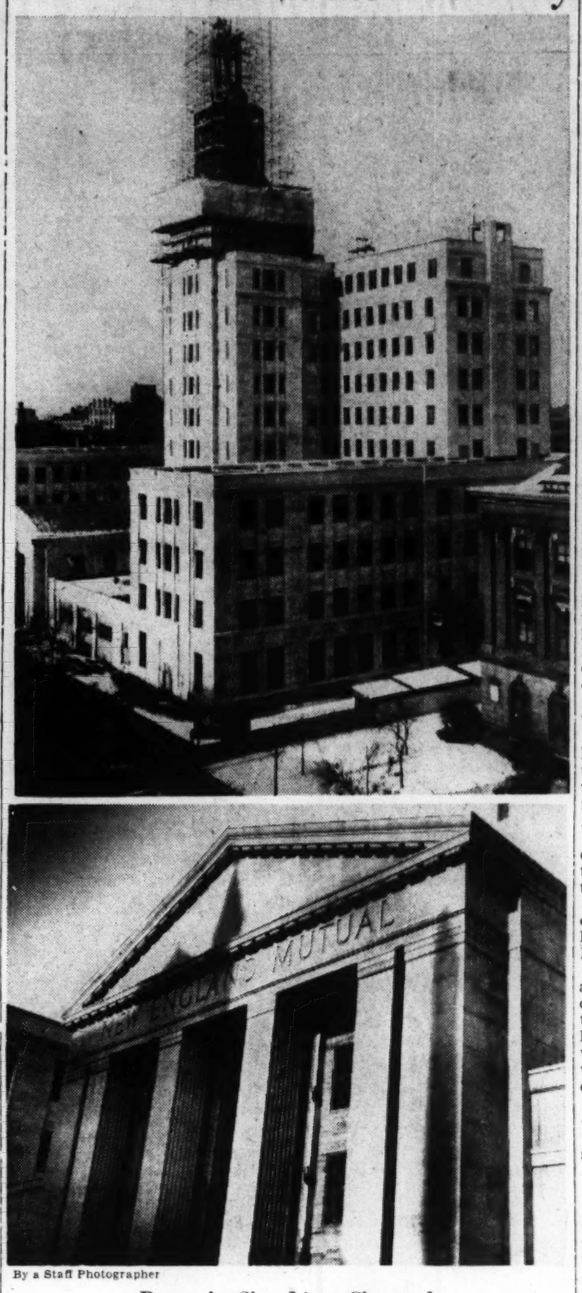
# *Dartmouth Opens Student Workshop*

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 8 (AP)—In the belief that college students should be taught to work with their hands, Dartmouth announces the establishment of an extra-curricular student workshop equipped for cabinet-making, wood turning, metal work and other forms of handicraft in leather, ceramics and plastics.

"Dartmouth has put herself on record as believing that one of the great weaknesses of present home, preparatory and college education is that boys have no chance to learn to work with their hands as did their ancestors who preceded the machine age," said Dean E. Gordon Bill in announcing the new shop.

Virgil Poling, for the past eight years director of the Harley Country Day School at Rochester, N. Y., was named director of the shop, holding an informal faculty post similar to that of Paul Sample, artist in residence at Dartmouth.

# *A New Tower in the Back Bay*



By a Staff Photographer

**Boston's Sky Line Changed**

New home of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company nears completion. Upper view shows the $2,500,000 structure with exterior completed all but for the 265-foot tower. Lower shows the granite pillars at the main entrance on Boylston Street between Berkeley and Clarendon. The building is expected to be entirely completed this year.

# Cambridge Senator Moves To Increase Racing Levies

Increase in the State Tax on dog racing from a graduated scale starting at three and one half per cent to a flat 10 per cent, and a boost in the levy on horse race betting from three-and-one-half to five per cent is provided in one of three bills filed today by Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge, for John L. Feeney, Cambridge opponent of legalized gambling.

The second of the three bills provides for outright repeal of legalized gambling on dog racing while the third measure establishes a mandatory $1,000 daily license fee on horse racing tracks.

Regarding the bill to repeal betting on dog racing, Mr. Feeney today stated: "Much might be said regarding dog racing in and of itself. However, the indisputable dominant influence of dog track interests in the 1939 Legislature would alone justify the repeal of this dog racing racket."

National defense continued to figure in proposals to the Massachusetts Legislature as a measure to establish a State Aeronautical Training School was submitted late yesterday by Senator Chester A. Dolan (D) of Boston.

The Senator proposed that the school be operated at the East Boston Airport and be administered by the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission. He pointed out that the merchant marine has benefited for years through the Massachusetts Nautical School operated by the State. An Aeronautical School, he added, would train fliers for private aviation work and supplement the training schools of the armed forces.

Capital punishment would be carried out through use of a lethal gas chamber instead of the electric chair under a bill submitted by Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, who also proposed a measure to permit legitimate theaters to operate and vaudeville to be performed on Sundays.

Senator Lane also filed a measure to increase from 15 to 20 cents the toll in the Sumner Tunnel. For some time the Boston Municipal Research Bureau has sought a toll increase trial to determine whether additional revenue would be obtained.

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, would be barred from revoking or suspending licenses of drivers vindicated of charges by the courts by a measure submitted by Representative John T. Padden (D) of Boston. Frequently the Registrar has revoked licenses when he has disagreed with court decisions.

Senator Dolan filed a resolve for the establishment of a special commission to investigate telephone tolls.

The authority of the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries to suspend operation of the law prohibiting women from working in textile plants after 6 p. m. would be continued until April 1, 1943, under a bill filed by Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton. Operation of this law has been suspended practically ever since it was adopted several years ago.

Representative James P. McDevitt (D) of Boston filed a bill making adultery the only grounds for divorce in Massachusetts. Divorce may be granted now on charges of gross and confirmed habits of intoxication, cruel and abusive treatment, neglect to provide, and desertion.

## *Knapps and Knapsacks Certainly Good Mixers*

HOULTON, Maine, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Knapp family here is going to do its bit for Uncle Sam's expanding army.

Paul, Alton, and Eugene Knapp, sons of Leslie Knapp, will be inducted later this month with 27 Aroostook County draftees for a year's active military training.

# Port Officials Seek Key To Ship Problem

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Steamship operators and port authorities discussed here today problems of maintaining service between Atlantic and Gulf Coast points.

The meeting was called by J. Rusell Wait, Director of the Port of Houston, Texas, who declared that continued governmental requisitioning of ships and sales of vessels by operators would cause a "distressing situation in the Southwest."

Referring to a meeting to be called later by Chairman E. S. Land of the Maritime Commission to discuss the Atlantic-Gulf services, Mr. Wait said he would urge that more vessels be assigned to the trade.

"We think they are more fundamental for the good of the country in that service than in some other use," he added.

Frank C. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said it had been the understanding of New England port officials that it was a question of rates, and not a scarcity of ships, which was adversely effecting sea-borne commerce between Atlantic and Gulf ports.

E. H. Thornton, representing the New Orleans Traffic Bureau, interjected: "If it comes to a question of losing a steamship line or increased rates, we would take the increased rates."

The 37 operators and port officials present took no formal action before adjourning to attend the meeting called by Mr. Land.

Among steamship operators present were W. V. Pittman and T. P. Bartle, representing the Lykes Lines of Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Pittman told the group that although the Lykes Lines had discontinued recently its services between the Gulf Coast and New England, the company "definitely" was still in legal existence and would "like to resume service as quickly as possible."

He explained, however, that the company wished to be assured of "some means of eliminating destructive competition."

# Alien Volunteer Recruit Is Happy To Be in U. S. Army

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Jan. 8—No Selective Service recruit is happier to be in the United States Army than Leon Rakow, a young Austrian Jew stationed here, who volunteered because of a burning desire to have a part in preventing the spread of Nazi intolerance and terrorism.

Recruit Rakow (not his real name) fled from his native Vienna after the Nazi invasion in March, 1938, but not before he had suffered indignities at the hands of the Brown Shirts and had seen his brother forcibly taken from his home and rushed off to a concentration camp. A week later the brother's ashes were sent back to his bride of two weeks.

In June, 1938, Leon Rakow and a friend fled to Switzerland and eventually reached Paris where they sought help at the League of Nations office. The League officials could offer no assistance but authorities renewed his permit to stay in Paris where he remained nearly a year.

During this period the American Consul helped him to write to 15 different people in America with the family name in an effort to secure a support affidavit. Finally an offer was received from a young couple in California and the Jewish Aid loaned him money for the trip.

"I believe that America should give all aid to Great Britain that is humanly possible," he asserts.

# Drive to Unionize Shipyards Centers on Fore River Plant

The biggest union drive on record to organize shipyard workers has just begun to speed up from its center in Metropolitan Boston.

National defense throws an unprecedented factor into a campaign of this scope.

The union seeks to refrain from strikes while trying to conquer one of the last great citadels of non-unionism.

The 11 shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, strung out from the Atlantic to the Pacific, make the scene of the campaign. Workers total between 25,000 and 30,000 and will multiply greatly as more ships are built for the Government.

Bethlehem is reported to be doing more ship work than any other company.

**Coincides With Steel Drive**

Headquarters of the drive have been located in Quincy by the site there of the largest Bethlehem yard, its Fore River ship building plant. This is the principal ship building works north of Kearny, N. J., and one of the four largest in the United States.

The shipyards campaign coincides with the drive of the steel workers' union, also a unit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to organize the steel plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which is the largest independent steel company.

Need to keep shipbuilding and repairs going ahead for the safety of the Nation puts a special brake on strikes.

"We want to avoid strikes if at all possible," said Lucien Koch, Director of Organization for the Bethlehem Shipyards Division of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, at his office in Quincy today.

"No strike will be called until the National Defense Commission has had opportunity to utilize its conciliation facilities. We do not, of course, give up the right to strike, but our policy is to avoid strikes, particularly in those yards doing navy work. I am hopeful we shall be able to progress without a strike."

"Our aim is one of co-operation with the national defense program. We are in accord with Sidney Hillman, labor's spokesman on the National Defense Commission.

**Aimed at All Plants**

"The object of the drive is to organize shipyard workers in all Bethlehem plants to the end we can sign an agreement with Bethlehem covering all yards," continued Mr. Koch.

"As to wages, we want to bring rates in Bethlehem yards up to those of union yards, that is, yards now under union contract. Some of the Bethlehem yards are lower, others not so much so.

"As to hours, in the national emergency we are willing to accept the 48-hour week, providing that time and a half is paid after 40 hours and double time on Sundays and holidays. We expect to get action this year.

"Organizing work has been going on for several years. With the turn of this year we began intensifying our activity in the hope of winding up the job. We have now 13 or 14 organizers at work. Two were put on in this area within the last ten days and two more will start next Monday. At the Fore River plant we have about 3,000 members signed up out of the 8,000 or 8,500 eligible."

"The union is recognized in all yards to the extent it can take up grievances," said Mr. Koch. "At San Pedro we have an agreement calling for a closed union yard and for hiring to be done through the union hall. The National Labor Relations Board has certified the union as sole bargaining agent in six plants, but this has been held up by litigation in Boston, Quincy, and the Port of New York."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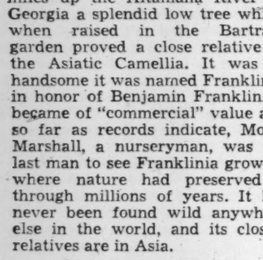

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Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and are reduced because we are out of some sizes and colors.

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Right for College) were 27.50 to 75.00 NOW 23.85 to 59.85

WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors) were 70.00 to 250.00 NOW 59.75 to 169.00

VALISES (Large Leather Suit Cases) were 47.50 to 100.00 NOW 29.85 to 54.85

VOYAGEURS (For Men and Women) Largest size Wardrobe to fit under Pullman seat. were 22.50 to 65.00 NOW 17.85 to 49.85

GLADSTONE BAGS were 15.50 to 75.00 NOW 12.85 to 49.85

MEN'S SUIT CASES were 22.50 to 75.00 NOW 17.85 to 49.85

LADIES' LEA. SUIT CASES (Overnight) were 12.00 to 49.00 NOW 9.85 to 27.85

SOJOURNERS (Dress Wardrobe Case) were 18.00 to 42.50 NOW 12.85 to 34.85

SPECIAL 18 inch

12.50 Now 9.85

GLADSTONE Rus. Hide 24 inch

22.50 Now 17.85

WONDERFUL DRESS CARRIERS were 16.50 to 50.00 NOW 14.85 to 39.85

LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES were 18.50 to 37.50 NOW 14.85 to 23.85 were 50.00 to 75.00 NOW 39.85 to 47.85

CLUB BAGS were 11.50 to 47.50 NOW 8.85 to 34.85

TOILET CASES were 5.00 to 49.50 NOW 3.85 to 29.85

BILLFOLDS, Etc. were 1.75 to 12.50 NOW 85c to 9.85

SPORT HOLDALL BAGS were 5.50 to 18.50 NOW 4.85 to 13.85

SHOE CASES were 20.00 to 47.00 NOW 16.85 to 34.85

HAT BOXES were 5.00 to 75.00 NOW 3.85 to 39.85

LADIES' HAND BAGS were 3.75 to 12.50 NOW 2.85 to 8.85

GLOVES were 1.50 to 6.00 NOW 85c to 4.85

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ESCAPE

You ask: *"Why do I ride on the train?"*

That's easy.

First off, I think it's the freedom I have.

*NObody to bother me—*

NObody to tell me to stop or go.

NO tail-light ahead.

NO worry about ice, snow or rain.

NO decisions to make.

That's it—*NO decisions to make.*

I can be absolutely and completely selfish.

I enjoy myself immensely on the train.

I like to sit back and take it easy.

If I want to take a nap,

I can do it and nobody cares.

If I want to read the paper or a book, I can.

*I can be as free as I choose.*

Sure; some of the cars on the B and M

Aren't 1942 models.

But just the same,

They are always WARM and *comfortable.*

I get a sort of snug feeling aboard my morning train.

I like to look up the aisle,

And see my four neighbors playing bridge, or Pitch.

Like to hear my friends comparing notes on the low temperatures at their houses.

I like to watch the proverbial grouch slam the car door,

Or watch the conductor swing down the aisle.

Sure, *maybe I'm a nut.*

But, there are a lot of nuts just like me—

Men (women, too,) who could well afford

To drive,

BUT who feel as I do about taking the train.

A lot of people I know look forward to the ride—

*Free from all worries.*

I've watched 'em sink down into a seat

As if to say *"Yes, Sir,*

*This is comfort, solid comfort!"*

You ask *"Why do I travel by train?"*

I think you can find the answer

Pretty easy if you'll try it for a spell.

*You'll be surprised—*

As my neighbor says—

At how much better you'll feel.

(Walking to the station does no harm either.)

And, of course,

In case you're not rich,

How much MONEY you'll have

For OTHER things.

BOSTON and MAINE

# Bruins Hope to Score Victory Over Canadiens—'Pics Return to Action Tomorrow

## Flash Hollett and Mel Hill Sent to Strengthen Hershey

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

With time to mold the players at hand into a more smoothly working organization and a chance for Bill Cowley and Roy Conacher to regain form, there is hope that the Bruins will score a victory over Canadiens this week end. In three games between the two teams this season, one has resulted in overtime tie 1 to 1 and Canadiens have won the other two, 3-2 and 3-1.

After holding the Detroit Red Wings to a one-all tie at the Garden last night, Manager Ross and Coach Weiland decided to keep the new importations, Pat McReavy and Gordon Bruce, and send Flash Hollett and Mel Hill to Hershey. The Bruin management has not been satisfied with the work of Hollett and Hill apparently and in the case of Hollett in particular, the discord has been mutual.

In Montreal Saturday night the Bruins will be minus Milt Schmidt, who is not expected to join the team until it returns to Boston Sunday night. The center of the Kraut line went home when his father passed on and rather than detour from Kitchener to Montreal, since his knee probably is not ready for play yet anyway, he will return direct to Boston and may not see action before Thursday, Jan. 16, in New York against Rangers.

This will be the first time Bruins and Canadiens have played successive games with each other over a week end, although the Montreal club has frequently done so with the New York clubs. After the game in Montreal Saturday night, both teams will entrain for Boston and will arrive here Sunday forenoon.

**Kid Line**

The game here last night was a better exhibition than that with Chicago Sunday night, but it still lacked much in the way of sustained good hockey. The Bruins had a new kid line operating; the Kraut line was minus Schmidt, and both Bill Cowley and Conacher were playing their first games after being absent through injury. Conacher was not at his best and Cowley favored an injured foot throughout. Considering the situation, the Bruins did well to tie.

After the game Manager Jack Adams of the Red Wings admitted his team played terrible hockey. "We played awful," he said, "and we won't have a much better chance to beat the Bruins because they were as bad as we were." Later he mellowed somewhat and admitted that the way the schedule calls for action, the players have to slump at times.

**Liscombe Realized**

The Wings looked very good in the first period when their attack functioned. They were passing well and breaking well and outshooting the locals 12 to 6, along with scoring their lone goal. Carl Liscombe realized on a play with Joe Fisher and Art Herchenratter at 15:26. The Bruins retaliated at 10:34 of the second period when Terry Reardon carried alone and as he reached the defense, fired a shot that beat Mowers.

It was evident, however, that Detroit is almost certain to stay up with the leaders. The defense combinations are sound, the offense, while not consistent, flashes brilliantly at times and in Johnny Mowers, goalie, the Wings really have protection. The youngster has been praised several times this season and last night he proved why. He held Canadiens scoreless for 60 minutes Sunday night and went 30m. 34s. against the Bruins before being beaten.

* * *

Flash Hollett and Mel Hill were visibly disturbed at being told not to dress and were reported to have left the Garden without viewing the game . . . Manager Adams of the Wings would take Hollett in a minute if the price were right . . . "I have some kids who need more work and Hollett could play all right for us and give the youngsters a chance to play more hockey at Omaha for the balance of the season."

* * *

The tie game dropped Detroit back to second place since Maple Leafs edged Canadiens 4-3 in overtime . . . This marked the seventh tie game of the season for the Bruins . . . They have tied as many as they have lost and have won only one more than they have tied or lost.

* * *

Manager Adams is disgusted with the tie games as is Owner Jim Norris, Sr. . . . The latter suggests awarding penalty shots to each team scoring a goal on the scale of after-points in football following touchdowns . . . Adams would simply award three points for a victory and only one for a tie, making a triumph much more sought after and reducing the premium on a tie.

* * *

The new kid line of the Bruins with McReavy and Bruce on the wings and Reardon in center looked good and the visiting manager spoke well of the trio . . . Art Jackson lacked the speed to center Bauer and Dumart and on one occasion Coach Weiland sent Herbie Cain in to center them . . . Bauer is a better center and the line would be stronger with Bauer in center and Dumart and Hill on the wings.

## Quit Texas Tech

LUBBOCK, Texas (AP) — Pete Cawthon, head football coach of Texas Technological College, his two full-time assistants, and the graduate manager of athletics, have presented their resignations to President Clifford B. Jones.

Cawthon told the Associated Press in a telephone call to Dallas he was resigning because Tech officials planned to break away from major college football and schedule only minor opponents.

Joining Cawthon in the action were his assistant and varsity line coach, Russell T. "Dutchy" Smith; varsity basketball and freshman football coach Berl Huffman, and Manager Gwyn "Mule" Dowell, former Tech backfield star and later a Chicago professional player.

Cawthon has been head coach at Tech since the spring of 1930.

Tech during the past season lost only one game and tied one. In 1938, Tech was undefeated and untied and played in the Cotton Bowl, losing to St. Mary's of California.

## *Feminine Side of Winter Sports*

Wide World

**Left: Figure skater tries her skis at Lake Placid Club. Gretchen Merrill, the Boston skater, and national junior champion, spent the recent holidays at the New York resort with her mother, Mrs. Van Zandt Merrill of Chestnut Hill, Mass. Miss Merrill will be among the leading contenders for the national championships here. Right: Jean Bohacket of Pittsford, N. Y., who has been chosen student head of winter sports at Lasell College in Auburndale, Mass. She is shown here as she enjoyed the snowfall of last week, which sent the girls out with their skis and snowshoes.**

## Greg Rice Joins Two-Mile Field at Garden Saturday

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Regardless of what other entries may come in before the starting gun barks Saturday night, the two-mile field for the Veterans of Foreign Wars third annual track meet at the Garden is complete as far as the local public is concerned. The arrival today of Gregory Rice's signed entry blank assured New England fans of another distance thriller between the first three finishers of last year's memorable V. F. W. two-mile—Don Lash, Tommy Deckard, and Rice, in that order.

Lash and Deckard had their fun that night, but it did not last long. From that point on, the stocky South Bend accountant and former Notre Dame star proceeded to dominate a majority of indoor two-mile specials. Before the indoor campaign had closed, Greg had stripped Lash of his world indoor record and lowered it to a sensational 8m. 56.2s., in the New York Athletic Club meet at Madison Square Garden.

**Record String**

In sprinting to the front of his favorite distance, the South Bender has accumulated an impressive string of records. Indoors he holds the American two-mile standard, mentioned above; the American three-mile mark at 13m. 52.3s., also established in 1940, and the Amateur Athletic Union three-mile, at 13m. 55.9s. Outdoors he has won the national collegiate two-mile in 9m. 2.6s., and the National A. A. U. 5,000 meters in 14m. 33.4s., which he did in 1940 and which is also an American record.

Rice was instantly popular with New England track fans, which is rather unusual when one remembers that his earlier triumphs were confined to distant South Bend and the Notre Dame campus. Perhaps his make-up and style caught the eyes of local fans. Greg looks less like a big-time distance runner than anyone we ever saw on the boards. In fact, he reminds you of a little boy running errands, until you take out a stop watch and time his sprints around the track.

**He Gets Around**

Barely 5ft. 5in. in height, and appearing to be too heavy above the waist, Rice has one of the shortest strides in the history of two-mile running, but as the fellows in the press box like to say, "He gets around."

Rice has run the second fastest two-mile in Boston's memory. Last January he paced off the Prout record of 9m. 1.7s. Only Don Lash's 8m. 58s. in the B. A. A. meet of 1937—a world record at the time—is lower than Rice's Prout figure. Of Greg's 10 indoor races last winter, he finished first in seven. One of the setbacks came from Deckard in the Penn A. C. meet at Philadelphia.

As mentioned yesterday in this column, Lash has twice beaten the South Bend star this winter, but both times out of doors in cross-country races. Rice obviously is at his best indoors. Deckard is unpredictable. He may run away from the field, or he may cross the finish line no better than third. But you can always depend on slender Tommy being right up among the leaders.

* * *

The games committee announced a surprise starter this morning in the V. F. W. 600 special. He is Gene Littler of Nebraska, who will be making his debut in these parts. At the recent Sugar Bowl carnival the Cornhusker leaped into the spotlight by winning the 440 and beating, among others, Johnny Quigley.

* * *

As a sophomore last year Littler did a 47.7s. quarter mile in the Big Six Conference championships. In his first real fast company start he pushed Lee Orr of Washington State, a Canadian Olympian, across the finish line in the national collegiate championships. What the Nebraska ace can do indoors against fellows like Jimmy Herbert and Johnny Campbell, however, remains to be seen.

* * *

Fred "Fritz" Vietor of Williams College, who triumphed here last winter in a record 5.5s., will return Saturday for the 50-yard dash. A year ago Fritz nipped Ken Clapp and Al Tolmich at the tape.

## Crimson Sport Teams Resume Competition

The Harvard varsity basketball team will follow the game against the United States Military Academy at West Point this afternoon by opening its Eastern Intercollegiate League schedule against the defending champion, Dartmouth, at the Indoor Athletic Building, Cambridge, Friday night at 8:30 o'clock.

Harvard is undefeated, having beaten M. I. T., Brown, Wesleyan, and Northeastern before the Christmas holidays. The team resumed practice on Jan. 2 and is slowly founding into condition. Coach Wes Fesler started the same five as has started all games to date, with Capt. Fran Simpson and Joe Romano at the forwards, Ed Rothschild at center, and Bud Finegan and Ed Buckley at the guards. Bud James, a first substitute, is ill and his place on the 10-man traveling squad was taken by Bill McSweeney. Others on the trip are Art Scully, Bill Webber, Homer Peabody, and Dick Craig.

Army defeated Harvard 45-34 at Cambridge last year. West Point is reputed to have a much stronger team than it did a year ago and it will be a strong favorite to stop the previously unbeaten Harvard team.

The Harvard-Dartmouth game on Friday is expected to draw a big crowd to Cambrdige. Dartmouth is led by Capt. Gus Broberg, who has been the high scorer in the Eastern League for two years and who is one of the finest players ever developed in New England.

Coach Harold Ulen of the varsity swimming team is working overtime this week to prepare the squad for its opening Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet with Columbia at New York on Saturday. Coach Ulen has a sophomore team which defeated the Harvard Alumni and M. I. T. but which will be thoroughly tested by Columbia. One of the most promising members of the swimming team is sophomore Darcy Curwen, a distance swimmer, who was stroke and captain of his freshmen crew which defeated Yale last June. The varsity swimming team's last meet before the mid-year examination period will be with Brown in the Harvard Pool next Wednesday night at 8:45.

## Cleo O'Donnell Resigns as Coach At St. Anselm's

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 8 (AP) —St. Anselm's College announced last night that Cleo O'Donnell, its football coach for six years, had resigned.

A terse statement, issued at the college athletic offices, assigned no reason for O'Donnell's departure and said nothing of the coach's plans.

In football circles, salary differences were believed the principal factor. O'Donnell, coach at Holy Cross College before coming here, was said to be at his home in Worcester, Mass.

St. Anselm's authorities indicated that Jackson Cannell, former head coach at Dartmouth and O'Donnell's assistant here, would carry on whatever football duties arise until a successor is named.

During O'Donnell's regime, St. Anselm's teams won 27 out of 40 games, lost 11 and tied 2. One of his major players was Rambling Ray McLean, star back of the 1938 eleven, who now is with the Chicago Bears professional team.

## New Players Join Olympics For Game With Washington

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

When the Boston Olympics face off against the league-leading Washington Eagles at the Garden tomorrow night, two and possibly three new players may be making their local bow in the select Eastern Amateur Hockey League circle.

With their appearance, if everything goes as Coach Hago Harrington plans, the Olympics will sport three new forward lines, a new defense pairing, and will have left unchanged only the blue line combination of Ty Anderson and Cliff Thompson, plus Vic Polich in goal.

The two new players who are most certain to get into the lineup tomorrow night are Eddie Barry of Wellesley, the former Northeastern flash who has left school, and Ray McCarthy of Waltham, who up until last Sunday was playing with the Junior Olympics. Sunday he played for the Seniors at Baltimore and impressed Coach Harrington with his aggressiveness. The third newcomer who may see service is Art Shaughnessy, also of Waltham, who will be used if Frankie Spain is unable to come to Boston from his new job in Chester, Mass.

Coach Harrington intends to reserve his final decision until after the practice session at the Garden tonight, but he was willing to admit this morning that the way it looks now, Barry will skate at left wing on the third line, with Junie Allen at center and Newton's Johnny Fitzgerald at right wing, and McCarthy will again team with blond Al Yourkewicz as the relief defense.

**Sullivan Out**

Should Spain be absent tomorrow, Junie Allen will probably center the first line with Shaughnessy joining the third line to form a new "kid" combination. With Danny Sullivan out of action for the present with an injured knee, Bob Jeremiah has been moved up to team with Spain and Paul Guibord.

The reshuffling act has continued even to the second line, where large Junie Stubbs of Melrose will perform at right wing after having filled in at defense for a couple of weeks. Stubbs will be taking Jeremiah's place there, as he skates with Gerry Derosiers and Middie Belland.

**Serve As Incentive**

Even if Spain should be back for Friday's game, it is altogether possible that Shaughnessy will get a chance to show his wares anyway. In its past few games the club as a whole has shown signs of going stale, and the injection of new players might serve as an incentive for the rest of the club. Shaughnessy would go to wing on the third line, with Barry at center.

As far as the three newcomers are concerned, all originally made their mark in schoolboy hockey. Barry, especially, is considered a likely prospect for he was chosen all-scholastic in the Bay State League while at Wellesley. This year, while he was at Northeastern, he was considered one of the best college stars developed in this section in recent years.

**Uses Weight**

McCarthy, who is taking a postgraduate course at Waltham High, is just 19 years old. He is a bit on the short side, standing only five feet eight, but he packs 170 pounds on his frame and he uses that weight to good advantage. Observers who saw the game at Baltimore credited him in a large measure for slowing down the Orioles with his heavy checking.

Shaughnessy, another Waltham High School product, is playing his third season with the Juniors, and his work this present winter has shown marked improvement.

The game with Washington tomorrow night will be the first of a two-game home stand by the Olympics, who will meet the second-place Baltimore sextet Friday evening. Saturday the team goes to River Vale.

* * *

In a New England Intercollegiate Hockey League double-header at the Arena last night, Boston College downed Northeastern 9-5 and Boston University trounced Middlebury 10-3. The Eagles ran up eight straight goals before the Huskies counted near the end of the second period. Northeastern, which scored three goals to B. C.'s one in the final period; might have done better if they had gotten going earlier in the game. The Huskies appeared listless, as though the loss of Barry had removed their only hope of beating the Eagles. The team gave evidences of being well coached by Herb Gallagher, but lacked the necessary spark.

* * *

Seven goals in the second period proved the margin by which B. U. turned back Middlebury. The Terrier's first line of Capt. Pete Brown, Johnny Chambers, and Bud Hines figured in every one of the 10 B. U. goals. Chambers had three goals and five assists, Brown had two goals and four assists, and Hines had four goals and three assists. The other B. U. tally was made by Howard Blasenak, defenseman, who scored from the blue line on a pass from Brown.

## *Fire Hose Basketball*

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Ever see a blaze that didn't draw a crowd?

Gene Johnson, basketball coach at Kansas Wesleyan, thinks it is the "fire department" style of play he developed that is luring the spectators to the modern game.

Remember those contests of a decade ago? The four mates of the dribbler could play a rubber of bridge under their own basket while the five opponents warbled beneath their own hoop waiting for the precise moment to make a "break."

That's all changed now, primarily because a Mexican team 10 years ago won games due largely to its own ineptness.

Johnson was coach of a smart Wichita University five then. His club had difficulty defeating the Mexicans whose awkwardness ruined all the Kansas' set plays and whose meager knowledge of fundamentals put them at the wrong place—at the right time.

"We never knew where to find them. They were all over the place, going in the craziest directions. It upset us, I'm telling you. So I figured we could use it to upset other teams. We did and we are still doing it," he said after his team defeated Rockhurst 68-37.

The system of having no system won championships for Johnson's Wichita Club. A National A. A. U. title and a trip to Berlin for the 1936 Olympics were the rewards for his McPherson, Kans., Oilers.

Floor-length passes, all five Johnson men setting out after the ball and swiping it from the foe are parts of the fire department style.

"We go out and start chasing our opponents and they start running away. Pretty soon they are all off their style and it gets to be a fast and wild game the spectators like. We don't play slow and we don't let our opponents.

"Personally, I never could see any advantage in permitting an opposing player to dribble down the court without opposition."

During the 1936 campaign Johnson's Oilers averaged 56 points a game while their befuddled foes could collect only 36. Last year, his second at Kansas Wesleyan, the average was 49 points for a winning streak of 12 in a row.

"My idea of coaching basketball is like that of Dr. James Naismith, who invented the game. He told Phog Allen (Dr. F. C. Allen of Kansas University) that 'you don't coach basketball, you just go out and play it.'"

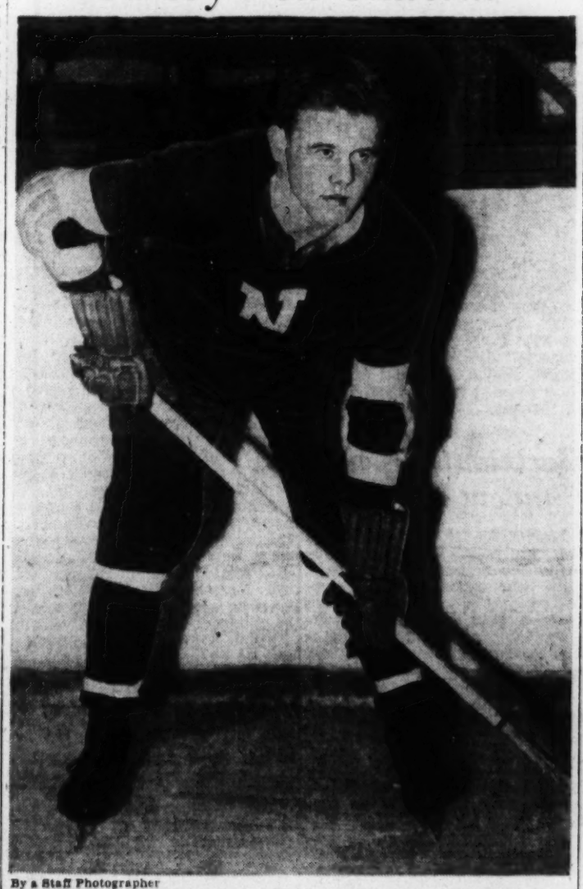
## Chicago Players Sign

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have received a signed contract from Outfielder Dominic Dallessandro and the Chicago White Sox have contracts back from Dario Lodigiani, infielder recently obtained from the Philadelphia Athletics, and rookie Thurman Tucker, an outfielder.

## Ferris Would Reinstate Players Upon Request

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union said last night he would recommend the prompt reinstatement of any players in the New Year's Day East-West football game who communicated a desire to be reinstated as amateurs.

## *To Try New Uniform*



By a Staff Photographer

**Eddie Barry of Wellesley, former Northeastern University hockey star, has played his last game for the Huskies. He recently decided not to finish his college education and resigned from the university. The Boston Olympics immediately offered him a tryout with them, and he will be seen in their uniform tomorrow night when they skate against the league-leading Washington Eagles at the Garden.**

## Sports Around the Hub

**MacMitchell in Mile Saturday**

Emil Von Elling, New York University track coach, assures us that Leslie MacMitchell will be at the starting line Saturday in the Veterans of Foreign Wars invitation mile. Now in his junior year at N. Y. U., apple-cheeked MacMitchell is primed for his biggest indoor season, and may step right out and give Chuck Fenske, Walter Mehl and Gene Venzke a lesson in pace-setting on the Garden boards. Leslie tuned up for his initial indoor meet of the winter by running a fast half-mile at the Sugar Bowl.

* * *

MacMitchell, eventually, will be the mile king of America. He may reach that peak this winter and he may not until next. But, sooner or later, he will be up there in the spot once occupied by Glenn Cunningham. While still in prep school, Les was able to compete with headliners, and Von Elling has brought him along slowly and carefully during the past three years. Track critics say the boy has the perfect mechanical make-up to be a long-time star.

* * *

Terry Reardon is the new popularity kid of the Bruins. The Garden stadium rocked when the kid tallied the tying goal against the Red Wings last night. Terry reminds the crowd of Peggy O'Neil. He is the same aggressive type, with his nose on the puck every second he is on the ice. Terry, however, should develop into a smarter hockey player here than did O'Neil, who seems unable to graduate to the majors from the New Haven club.

* * *

Officials of the Badminton and Tennis Club announce that 22 teams have already entered the first men's New England indoor doubles tennis tournament, to be held at the club Jan. 24. A selected field of 32 will compete. Among teams entered are Phil Jameson and Lytton Dowson, Longwood Covered Courts champions; George Owen, Jr., former Harvard all-around athlete, and Richard Bourne of Cambridge; and Chauncey D. Steele of New York and Albert Still of Brookline.

* * *

Shorts . . . Ground Keeper Roland Robinson of the Red Sox started today to manicure Payne Field at Sarasota, so that it will be in first class condition when the club reports for spring training late next month . . . Also, the Sox are sending Eddie Durham, the Louisville ground keeper, to Bradenton . . . The Colonels will train there in the spring, the Bees having vacated the old Fair Grounds . . . Incidentally, Durham has a job on his hands if the Bradenton park has not been improved since we saw it in October . . . It looked like a drill grounds for Army tanks.

* * *

Graduates will toss a dinner Jan. 29 for Boston University athletic coaches, in appreciation of their fine work in the recent past . . . At the hockey writers' dinner last night, prior to the Bruin-Red Wing clash, the scribes voted on an all-time all-star team, including only those players within their memories . . . The following six topped the field: Tiny Thompson in goal, Eddie Shore and Lionel Hitchman on defense, Howie Morenz at center, and Bill Cook and Busher Jackson on the wings . . . Dizzy Dean quietly signs a 1941 contract with the Chicago Cubs—a far cry from "Old Diz's" Cardinal days.

* * *

Brockton's testimonial dinner to Lou Montgomery, Boston College's substitute right halfback, is booked Jan. 21 at the Hotel Westminster . . . More than 1,000 friends honored George Kerr of the Eagles last night in Brookline . . . H. Sherman Howes, Jr., and John G. Cornish advanced to the finals of the Middlesex Bowl squash racquet championship yesterday . . . Howes, the defending titleholder, had to come from behind to eliminate Harold Kaese of the University Club . . . Connie Mack was a guest of Speaker Elmer J. Kilroy at the opening session of the Pennsylvania Legislature . . . Moe Berg will soon leave for South America.

## N. Y. U. Awards

Seventy-six letter awards for participation in football and cross-country at New York University have been announced by Graduate Manager Albert B. Nixon. The awards were recently approved by both the Board of Athletic Control and the Undergraduate Athletic Association Board.

Thirty-three varsity football team members and three managers were rewarded with major football letters. Capt. Leslie MacMitchell of the Violet's cross-country team and intercollegiate champion also was awarded a major letter for his hill and dale service. Six minor letters went to the other harriers, 24 sets of major numerals were granted to the freshman football squad members and nine sets of freshman numerals to the plebe harriers.

**Varsity Football**

MAJOR LETTERS—Barney Cohen, Bernard Felbish, Nicholas Fortiages, Clarence Frydenborg, William Galu, Irving Hyman, Joseph La Manna, Joseph Marturano, Thomas Pace, Harry Petereit, Emil Tatsasay, Alfred Tillman, Woodrow Whittekind, Jack Bermak, Oscar Blomquist, Paul Boroff, Joseph Frank, Bernard Jovans, Vincent Reitano, Stanley Rosen, Leonard Bates, Ross Cherico, Carlo Delfina, Raymond Rich, Rico Casueci, Alverne Chalek, Vincent Finn, John Fottrell, Charles Heiser, Louis Tisch, Henry Fell, James Tighe, Louis Fleisher, Varsity Manager Howard V. Hagenbuch, Freshman Manager John Wahlquist, and Equipment Manager Norman Feinberg.

**Varsity Cross-Country**

MAJOR LETTERS—Captain Leslie MacMitchell.

*Observers say:*

**This winter season will be an unusually active one in the Home Building Field**

By many a winter fireside, home plans for 1941 are being discussed. Shall we buy a new house? What style shall it be? How many rooms? What's the best way to finance it? These are but a few of the questions under discussion. To help *your* home planning, The Christian Science Monitor will publish on January 10 a Real Estate Page.

It will contain authoritative articles on a variety of interesting real estate subjects. It will show pictures of modern homes and modern equipment.

The page also will present information about modern apartments of interest to those who prefer this mode of living.

Advertisements from New England real estate organizations will provide a helpful directory to all who are planning to buy a home or rent an apartment. Be sure to look for the

*Special* **Real Estate Page**

*to be published January 10 in*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

# No Outstanding Pre-Season Favorite in Northern Division Coast Basketball Race

## Several Surprises Noted In Final Practice Games

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—It's opening week for the Northern Division basketball teams of the Pacific Coast Conference, and for the first time in many seasons there is no outstanding pre-season favorite.

During the week, Washington State will make a four-game road trip into Oregon, meeting Oregon State and Oregon in succession, while the University of Idaho cagers travel to Seattle to open fire against the University of Washington.

Several surprises were registered during the final practice games, especially with the two Washington schools. Coach Jack Friel's W. S. C. Cougars gave indication that they were anxious for the season to start by their showing against Eastern Washington College of Cheney. The Cheney team had previously defeated the Cougars 37-30 in the only pre-season defeat for Washington State.

**Washington In Comeback**

But in the return—well, the score speaks for itself—Washington State 78; Eastern Washington 39.

The form reversal that occurred in Seattle was more amazing, for it revealed championship possibilities in the quintet that Coach Clarence (Hec) Edmundson has been developing. Washington had previously lost three practice games out of five played, two to alumni squads and one to little Pacific Lutheran college of Tacoma. Before opening the Conference season, Coach Edmundson arranged for a return game with the Lutes and a contest against Whitman College, a strong small-school team.

Instead of the 40-30 defeat previously administered Washington by Pacific Lutheran, the Huskies turned around and won a 57-29 victory, following it the next night with a 56-20 win over Whitman.

There are quite a few reasons for the prevalent optimism among Seattle basketball followers. First, they point out, it is about time Coach Edmundson has another championship team. Not since 1936 has a Washington team gained a Northern Division championship, and the four-year title dearth is not compatible with the Edmundson coaching record. In the 18-year history of the Northern Division, Coach Edmundson has produced eight outright champions and tied for the title twice.

A more logical reason for enthusiasm is the personnel of the 1941 squad, which holds great possibilities. The biggest problem for Edmundson has been finding the right combination, and in his last practice games he found a smooth-working quintet, despite relegating two of his finest players to the second string.

**New Line-up**

Edmundson demoted the Voelker brothers, Captain Jack Voelker, a two-year letterman, and Bob Voelker, Washington's second-highest scorer last year. The new line-up included two sophomores, two juniors, and one senior—a combination which featured scoring ability.

In the forward spots were Bob Lindh and sophomore Norm Dalthorp, the "find" of the season. Lindh was the 1940 soph sensation who started the season as a substitute and soon became the scoring leader of the Huskies, tallying 176 points to finish close behind John Dick of Oregon, for Conference scoring honors. In the early practice games this season, Lindh could not find the basket. Into the scoring breach stepped the small sophomore, Dalthorp, to pace the Husky attack.

The advantage of having two scoring aces was demonstrated in the last two practice games. Dalthorp scored 20 points against the Lutes, while Lindh was held to seven. The following night, Whitman concentrated on stopping Dalthorp, which gave Lindh a chance to sink 15 points.

Center on the new combination has been taken over by six-foot-five-inch Hal Schlicting, a senior. Schlicting's value to the team is primarily as a "feeder," although he is also good at getting the ball off the backboard.

Sophomore Bill Morris and junior Harry Nelson make the guard positions replete with scoring ability, for both are excellent shots, just a shade inferior to Lindh and Dalthorp.

Either or both of the Voelker brothers will undoubtedly see much action, and may soon break into the starting line-up again, for both are brilliant all-around hoopmen.

**Soon in Full Swing**

As Washington's pre-season schedule did not include any teams outside the Northwest, the local fans are anxious to see how their hopefuls will fare against big-time opposition. And they won't have to wait long, for the 16-game Northern Division schedule will soon be in full swing.

* * *

Colleg: skiers returning from the national intercollegiate competition at Sun Valley over the New Year's holiday are extolling the versatile ability of young Bobby Blatt, the Stanford freshman, and the remarkable team strength of the University of Washington skimen.

Blatt, a former Garfield high school skier from Seattle, won the Bradley Plate by compiling three second places and one ninth place in the four events, to outdistance Bill Redlin and Carl Neu of the Washington team. Redlin won two events, the downhill and slalom races, while Neu was first in the cross-country, but both Washington lads were far behind in the jumping.

Not only did the six-man Washington varsity finish far ahead of all other schools in the team competition, but a Washington "second team" who paid their own way to the meet wound up in second place.

—B. C.

## *Boudreau Is Man Of Few Words At Writers' Dinner*

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Lou Boudreau is a young man of rare wisdom and few words.

The Chicago chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America heaped praise upon the 23-year-old Cleveland shortstop last night and then awarded him the J. Louis Comiskey Memorial Plaque as the outstanding major league rookie in 1940.

But modest Lou didn't take this as his cue for a speech. He simply got up, thanked the boys graciously in 10 well-chosen words and sat down. He got almost as much credit for his brevity as he did for leading American League shortstops in fielding, battling almost .300 and knocking in more than 100 runs in his first full season in the big time.

Then the fun began as the writers, following the custom at their annual dinner, began tossing light-hearted jests at baseball celebrities, mainly Cub and White Sox dignitaries.

No one seemed to have more fun than James T. Gallagher, general manager of the Cubs and erstwhile baseball writer, at whom many of the cracks were directed. All of the baseball writers wore huge buttons inscribed, "I want to be general manager, too." Jimmy Wilson, new Cub manager, was given a genteel ribbing for swapping Jim Gleeson to Cincinnati for Shortstop Billy Myers.

## College Basketball

**Result: Jan. 7**

*By the Associated Press*

Ohio 60, Marietta 34.
Oregon State 45, Washington State 39.
Mississippi 35, Mississippi State 30.
Texas 48, Rice 37.
Nebraska 33, Kansas State 23.
Westminster 41, Pittsburgh 36.
Alabama 25, Tulane 24.
Johns Hopkins 38, Wilson Teachers 36 (overtime).
Akron 28, Cincinnati 25.
California (Pa.) Tch. 38, Slippery Rock 32.
La Salle 48, Moravian 22.
Thiel 37, Allegheny 35 (overtime).
Niagara 43, Lawrence Tech 34.
Mansfield Tchrs 39, Lock Haven Tchrs 34.
Panzer 48, St. Peters 29.
American University 54, Elizabethtown 53.
Hope 48, Western (Mich.) State 45.
Drake 40, St. Louis 25.
Iowa Teachers 49, North Dakota 40.
Baltimore 45, Juniata 16.
N. Dakota Aggies 56, Montana state 43.
St. Thomas 56, St. Mary's (Minn.) 31.
Macalester 60, St. John's (Minn.) 55.
John Marshall 51, Brooklyn Pharmacy 29.
Creighton 42, Washburn 20.
Midland 48, Yankton 28.
Tusculum 57, Lees McRae 30.
Centenary 59, Louisiana College 19.
Hampden-Sydney 47, Lynchburg 33.
Concord 82, Roanoke 38.
Arkansas Tech 38, Hendrix 31.
Lawrence 37, St. Norbert 28.
Milwaukee Teachers 49, Carroll 42.
Sam Houston State 51, Trinity 21.
West Texas State 73, McMurry 36.
Emporia Tchrs. 44, Col. of Emporia 26.
Bethany (Kan.) 42, Bethel 36.
Baker 39, Kansas Wesleyan 38.
New Mexico Ag. 50, Hardin-Simmons 24.
Southw. Texas St. 35, Abilene Christ. 25.
Tarkio 32, Sioux Falls 24.
Kearney Tch. 34, Nebraska Wesleyan 33.
Manchester 58, Anderson 35.

## *Gopher Basketball Five*

Wide World

**University of Minnesota players, who have created an impression on the basketball horizon this season, reading left to right: Max Mohr, Ken Exel, Harold Thune, John Carlson and Don Smith.**

## Stability of Baseball's Minors Praised by Bramham

**By W. G. Bramham**

President-Treasurer, National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 8 (AP)—Once again, as we approach a new season, those of us engaged in the sport of professional baseball must reflect with pardonable pride upon the stability of the minor leagues, and upon that point base much of the hope which we hold for the 1941 season.

It is no secret that we met with many unusual trials and tribulations during 1940. Perhaps it was one of the most unseasonable years we have experienced in a long time. The inclement weather did not confine itself to the early spring, but ran in general spells throughout the full year.

Then there was a certain amount of "war hysteria," and we had two weeks of major political conventions which took the attention of many followers of the game.

**Only One Failed**

Despite all this, we had 44 leagues start the 1940 season, and all but one of them finished their schedules. The one league which found it advisable to discontinue operation on July 1 was the first to disband in mid-season since 1934.

So, it is rather conclusive proof that the stability of the minor leagues is beyond question, and upon that point we can assume a very optimistic attitude toward the coming season. Certainly there is no reason to expect that we will have another year of such protracted inclement weather, and, given the opportunity, we have found the American public still enjoys baseball and supports it as its favorite pastime. That must also be said of a growing contingent of Canadian fans who have become stanch supporters of minor league clubs operated within their territories.

**More to Spend**

The Government's vast defense program will entail expenditure of huge sums of money, providing employment for millions. That will take many off the relief rolls and provide them with employment which will enable them to budget a certain portion of their incomes for entertainment. Many of these, of course, will find their entertainment in our ball parks.

Perhaps one or two of the leagues which operated last year will find it advisable to suspend for a season, but there are several others in process of formation to take their places. We probably will open the 1941 season with the same number of minor leagues as last year, possibly one or two more.

**Young Men Ready**

We do not anticipate any serious inconvenience because of the conscription act. Whenever our young men are called, they will serve and be a credit to the game, which always has been ready and willing to do its part in any such governmental program.

In summary, the stability of the minors has enabled us to weather such an unusual season as we experienced last year, and with the confidence generated by such a condition, we can peer into the future, knowing full well that the men who operated the game and the fans who support it will not be found wanting.

## *In the Dugout*

*with Rumill*

**Baseball Congress Moves Forward**

Under the live-wire direction of Leslie Mann, the former National League outfielder, the U. S. A. Baseball Congress is one of the most progressive amateur sports organizations in the country and is looking ahead to another successful season in 1941. Although the original constitution, founded back in 1930, lists 10 rather lengthy objectives, the Congress is chiefly interested in organizing and encouraging amateur baseball through the United States, and, eventually, throughout the world.

The Congress was making rapid strides toward that goal until war in Europe upset its world-wide ambitions. However, Les Mann and his associates are not letting a little thing like a European conflict spoil their fun and they confidently expect 1941 to be a bigger and better season.

**Standard Rules**

According to the constitution, the Congress will be "maintained as a permanent organization through which expression can be given and action taken relative to the interest of every American boy in amateur baseball and of organizations devoted thereto in these United States . . . to encourage the standardization of rules on amateur baseball . . . to encourage national, regional, state, district and city championships . . . to unite all organizations of a permanent character which are national in scope, and which are actively interested in the promotion of amateur baseball . . to foster interest in the International Olympic Games . . . to encourage the participation of the All-American teams representing the United States in the annual John Moores Trophy Series for the world's amateur baseball championship, held under the jurisdiction of the International Amateur Baseball Federation."

In 1936 the Congress exhibited baseball before 125,000 people at the Berlin Olympics, and was congratulated and advised that baseball was the type of game acceptable to the International Olympic Committee. In 1937 Les Mann continued his march around the world. He sent players to England to lay the foundation for the International Amateur Baseball Federation. The following year the Federation was formed.

**Moores Series**

The first Federation meeting was held in London, England, Sept. 1, 1938, with England, Canada, Australia, France, Holland, Belgium and the U. S. A. represented. The John Moores Series was started. England beat the United States in the first set of games, four out of five. In '39 Cuba, Nicaragua and the U. S. played the trophy series at Havana, with the home boys winning handily. The Cubans were unbeaten in six games and the Americans failed to annex a solitary victory, which gives you an idea how well the game is played on the island.

The 1940 series, also held at Havana, was the greatest amateur baseball tournament in history. Seven nations competed—Venezuela, Nicaragua, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba and the U. S. A. A total of 45 games were played, with Cuba and the U. S. A. battling for first place all the way. The Cubans finally came out on top. Total attendance for the entire series was 100,000.

Incidentally, some interesting figures came out of this series. Official averages revealed that three rival teams—Cuba, Nicaragua, and Hawaii—outhit the Americans. The Cubans compiled a robust .290 team average. However, the boys from our nation showed the way in fielding.

Judge Frederick L. Hoffman of the Court of Common Pleas in Cincinnati is the Congress President, but Les Mann, who carries the title of Executive Vice-President, does most of the work from his Springfield (Mass.) headquarters on Locust Street.

## Landis Declares Brooklyn Rookie 1941 Free Agent

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—George Riegel, a recruit left-handed pitcher signed by the Brooklyn Dodgers a year ago, has been declared a free agent by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of baseball, on the grounds that Riegel's contract had been altered after he had signed it.

Landis ruled that Riegel was led to believe that he would report to Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1941. As filed, the contract directed that Riegel would report to the Americus, Ga., club of the Brooklyn farm system, in 1940. Riegel and his father asserted that the contract did not bear the name of the club, and particularly that the Americus Club was not even mentioned.

Ted McGrew, a scout for the Brooklyn club, asserted the name of the Americus club, salary and stipulating that Riegel report in 1940 were in the contract when Riegel signed it. Landis ruled that the document shows on its face that "1940 was written in different hand writing than other writing in the contract."

Riegel, because of his contract difficulties with the Dodgers, did not play last season.

## Eastern Hockey League

**Championship Series**

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 18 | 8 | 3 | 122 | 84 | 39 |
| Baltimore | 15 | 8 | 5 | 99 | 82 | 35 |
| Atlantic City | 13 | 11 | 3 | 109 | 104 | 29 |
| Boston | 11 | 14 | 2 | 86 | 96 | 24 |
| New York | 11 | 20 | 0 | 105 | 135 | 22 |
| River Vale | 9 | 18 | 1 | 92 | 112 | 19 |

**Boardwalk Cup Series**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 6 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 22 | 13 |
| Boston | 4 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 21 | 9 |
| Washington | 4 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 23 | 9 |
| Atlantic City | 4 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 23 | 8 |
| New York | 3 | 5 | 0 | 25 | 50 | 6 |
| River Vale | 1 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 36 | 3 |

**Result Jan. 7**

Washington 5, New York 1.

## Dizzy Dean Signs

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Cubs already have the signed contract of Dizzy Dean, the Texas farmer whose past holdout tricks brought him almost as much publicity as his great pitching. Dean signed for $10,000, same salary he drew in 1940.

## *World Champions Place Three On All-Star Squad*

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8 (AP)—As befits a world championship team, the Cincinnati Reds placed three players today on the annual all-star major league team picked for the Sporting News by members of the Baseball Writers' Association.

Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer, the Reds' masterful pitchers, and Frank McCormick, first baseman and the National League's most valuable player, were the Cincinnati selections. Ernie Lombardi missed winning the catcher's position by only 10 votes.

The American League Champion Detroit Tigers were represented by one player—Hank Greenberg in left field.

The New York Yankees, who placed five men on the team in 1939, when they were world champions, slipped to two—Joe DiMaggio in center field and Joe Gordon at second base, both repeaters. Di Maggio was almost unanimous, getting 301 of a total of 308 votes.

Other all-star choices were Ted Williams, Boston Red Sox, right field; Luke Appling, Chicago White Sox, shortstop; Stan Hack, Chicago Cubs, third base; Harry Danning, New York Giants, catcher, and Bobby Feller, Cleveland, pitcher. Walters, Feller and Williams were on last year's team.

In addition to Danning's narrow victory over Lombardi, close competition also developed for three other positions.

Gordon nosed out Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox for second base by 15 votes, McCormick beat Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals by 17, and Appling finished only 20 votes ahead of Lou Boudreau, Cleveland's freshman shortstop.

The all-star lineup of 11 players included six from the American League and five from the National.

## Willie Hoppe Has A 94-Point Lead

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP) — Willie Hoppe, the wonder of the billiard world, has turned his three-cushion match for the world's championship with Jake Schaefer into nothing more important than an exhibition.

The 480-point match in which Hoppe is defending his title from the Cleveland balkline star is only half completed but even the most obstinate die-hard would admit the outcome.

Hoppe, in four blocks of 60 points each, has rolled up 240 points to Schaefer's 146, giving him an edge of 94 points as they go into the final four matches, two today and two more Thursday.

Schaefer made his best showing in yesterday afternoon's match in which he scored 42 points while Hoppe was getting his 60. But last night the 53-year-old New Yorker handed him a 60-37 lacing, having the score doubled on his rival most of the distance.

The two opponents, intense rivals for two decades, have played 194 innings in the two days of competition, giving Hoppe an average of 1.23 points an inning. High run for the match so far is eight.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Lawson Little won Los Angeles open golf title with 282. Clayton Heafner second by one stroke.

**Three Years Ago**

Archie San Romani set new United States mark of 8:27.4, defeating Don Lash in 3,000-meter run of first indoor meet of season.

**Five Years Ago**

Jimmy Foxx signed one-year contract with Boston Red Sox for reported $25,000.

## Leafs Regain First Place In Standing

**National Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 15 | 7 | 1 | 67 | 47 | 31 |
| Detroit | 12 | 6 | 6 | 58 | 44 | 30 |
| Boston | 8 | 7 | 7 | 74 | 55 | 23 |
| Rangers | 8 | 4 | 5 | 65 | 64 | 21 |
| Chicago | 8 | 10 | 5 | 51 | 59 | 21 |
| Montreal | 8 | 12 | 3 | 52 | 64 | 19 |
| Americans | 6 | 12 | 5 | 42 | 76 | 19 |

**Results Jan. 7**

Boston 1, Detroit 1, tie.
Chicago 3, Rangers 2.
Toronto 4, Montreal 3, overtime.

*By the Associated Press*

The Toronto Maple Leafs, still crippled but courageous, are back in front of the National Hockey League, ready to resist the challenge of the Detroit Red Wings in a finish fight.

The Leafs managed to edge past the Montreal Canadiens in a desperate overtime battle last night, 4-3, while the best the Wings could achieve at Boston was a 1-1 tie, thus dropping Detroit a point behind Toronto in the standings.

**Riotous Struggle**

Sharing the scene with these two scraps for first place was a riotous struggle between the Chicago Black Hawks and the New York Rangers.

The Hawks won the game, incidentally, 3-2, and advanced into a tie with the Rangers for fourth place.

Toronto's triumph checked a slump that was climaxed last week end when the Wings moved into a tie for the lead. It was the Leafs' second victory in eight starts, and was achieved with the team still without its ace defensemen, Bingo Kampman and Jack Church, and wingman Gus Marker.

**Leafs Were Keyed**

But the Leafs were keyed up for the test, scored once in the first period and again at the start of the third to take a 2-0 lead. Elmer Lach tallied twice in quick succession to tie the score for Montreal, then each team counted a goal to send the game into overtime. The deadlock eventually was broken in 5:23 of the extra period when Don Metz shot home a relay from Red Hamilton and Sweeney Schriner.

At Boston, the Wings took the lead late in the first period on a goal by Carl Liscombe, but rookie Terry Reardon knotted the score midway in the second period, and neither club could do anything to break it. It was the fourth-straight tie for Boston.

## Dixie Tennis Starts

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Tampa's 17th annual Dixie tennis tournament got off to a delayed start yesterday with the top-seeded players showing good form and advancing with little difficulty.

Don McNeill, national singles champion, paced a strong field in the first round of the tournament which is expected to provide a preview showing of the 1941 national tennis picture. The Oklahoma City star easily disposed of Russell Tarr of Tampa, 6—0, 6—2.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago, ranking No. 2 nationally, advanced into the second round with a 6—2, 6—2, victory over Bobby Doll, 13-year-old Tampa junior champion.

The nation's No. 3 player, Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., got stiffer competition from Mike O'Broen of Tampa, former University of Notre Dame star. Kovacs, clowning and smashing, finally showed his superiority to win 6—4, 6—3.

## Hudlin May Retire

HOT SPRINGS, Ark (AP)—Willis Hudlin, veteran of 15 years in the major leagues and the old "ace" of the Cleveland pitching staff, indicates he is considering retirement.

"It all depends on how things go here at my poultry farm," Hudlin said, adding that he had received "several offers" for the 1941 season.

## Leading Amateurs Expected To Compete at U. of Miami

**Southeastern Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Leading amateur tennis stars of the country will assemble in Miami Jan. 27 through Feb. 1 for the first annual University of Miami invitation tennis championships, it was announced by Gardnar Mulloy, amateur tennis coach of the Hurricane net team.

The tournament will be staged on the clay courts of the Coral Gables Country Club.

Mulloy is now negotiating with the first 16 ranking players of the nation and was certain last week that most of them, including Donald McNeill and Bobby Riggs, the No. 1 and No. 2 ranking men, would come to Miami.

If plans of the Hurricane tennis coach go through, Miami this winter will have the greatest amateur tennis tournament ever put on in the South.

**Sponsored Meet**

The meet will be sponsored by the Southern Lawn Tennis Association and the U. S. L. T. A., of which the University of Miami is now affiliated and a member club.

Men's singles and doubles will comprise the meet. All entries will be considered by Mulloy at the University of Miami athletic department.

The cream of Metropolitan Miami's tennis players, including Mulloy, who ranks seventh in the nation by the latest rankings of the U. S. L. T. A., will compete. Already entered are members of the famous Hurricane net team which has gone undefeated for two straight years and has scored 23 consecutive victories over the outstanding college net teams in the country.

**Miami Team Entrants**

Miami team members entered in the meet include George Pero, Capt. George Parks, Billy Gillespie, Louis Brownstein, Joe Shippey, Billy Blake, Dick Mckee and Bob Decker.

Bill Hardie, Bud Hart, Junior Stubbs, Malcolm Mcallister and George Gallet are listed among the other entries.

The tournament will be the first ever staged by the University of Miami.

Baseball got off to an early 1941 start in Orlando, Fla., last Tuesday with the opening of Joe Stripp's winter school for young diamond hopefuls.

George Barr's school for umpires operated in conjunction with Stripp's school, opened at the same time.

About 150 aspirants reported to Stripp and Barr anticipated an enrollment of 70 prospective umpires.

This first week of Stripp's course was taken up with general conditioning exercises. All the preliminaries were supervised by Stripp, Lou Hurst, Joe Tinker, Jimmy Jordan and George Andrews. Next Monday, Eddie Miller, Van Lingle Mungo, Don Padgett, Ben Cantwell, Joe Medwick, Johnny Cooney, Dutch Leonard and Bob Weiland will join the staff.

—C. J.

## Pro Grid League Offers Officials Good Proposition

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Professional Football League plans to make its terms of employment so "attractive" to referees and other officials that they will choose the money game in preference to the college variety where there is any conflict between the two, a prominent executive of the pro circuit stated.

"We haven't any argument with the colleges and this is no crusade," he said. "But we intend to have the best officials available for our games, and we will pay a uniform rate a little higher than the schools to insure our supply of good men."

Carl L. Storck, President of the National League, announced at Dayton, Ohio, that he had signed six prominent officials, including William H. (Red) Friesell of "Fifth Down" fame, to work league games every Sunday next season. Under a recent edict handed down by Asa Bushnell, Executive Director of the Eastern Intercollegiate League, these officials will not now be eligible also to work games in his organization.

"Bushnell gave as his reason that officials were over-worked taking games on consecutive days—college on Saturday and pro on Sunday." "If that is right, then we must have been getting the worst of it," declared the pro magnate.

"We are signing the best men we can get and promising them 11 games at a little higher salary than the colleges are willing to pay. If they can work college games, too, that's all right with us."

## Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Jan. 7**

**National League**

Chicago 3, New York Rangers 2.
Toronto 4, Montreal 3 (overtime).
Boston 1, Detroit 1 (tie).

**Tonight's Schedule**

**American League**

New Haven at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Providence at Springfield.

**American Association**

St. Louis at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at Omaha.

## Willie Klein Gives Advice To Young Golf Professionals

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—The glory gained from tournament golf is nice, but the smartest thing a young professional can do is build a reputation, land a nice job, and settle down.

Thus speaks Willie Klein, winter pro at the La Gorce Club here.

You don't hear a lot about Klein nowadays, although tournament veterans say he could keep pace with the best on the circuit if he so desired.

But Klein, a big blond with a stylish swing, is quite content with a summer position at the Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, L. I., and his winter job here.

Born within a couple of brassie shots of the Wheatley Hills course, Willie started as a caddie, like most professionals. In 1926 he was teaching golf at West Palm Beach when the veteran Charlie Murray talked him into entering the Miami open.

"I came down here," Klein recalled, "practiced one day, and then went out to win with 289.

"It was possible then to teach for six hours a day, grab a bag of practice balls and get in shape to play tournament golf because all the others were doing the same. But today, with the fast competition and subsidized playing pros, it is impossible.

"I could see what was coming about 1927, so I figured I'd be better off with a couple of steady jobs. I've been at Wheatley Hills for 15 years and at La Gorce since the winter of 1927.

"It costs from $1,500 to $2,500 to travel just to the winter tournaments and there are very few who can win that much. I'm better off than 80 per cent, even if I do nothing more than make a living here in the winter."

Willie still plays in a few nearby tournaments, "just to let my members know I can still play golf." He was good enough to repeat in the 1936 Miami open, this time with a 272 that included an 18-hole record 64.


## WHERE TO DINE

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# Films in Prospect for Boston—Current Exhibitions of Art

## 'Four Mothers,' 'Arizona,' And 'Second Chorus' Due

About this time of year, moviegoers are likely to find changes in the opening days for new programs. The Paramount and Fenway and the Fine Arts will be showing new pictures today. The State and Orpheum will be ushering in a change of program on Saturday. The Metropolitan will hold to its usual Thursday opening, and the Keith-Memorial is continuing its present features for a second week.

At the Paramount and Fenway the incoming double bill will include "Four Mothers," which is another in the series about the Lemp family, and "Texas Rangers Ride Again." All the familiar characters are promised again in "Four Mothers," with a cast including Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page, Claude Rains, Jeffrey Lynn, Eddie Albert, May Robson, Frank McHugh, and Dick Foran. The film was directed by William Keighley.

"Texas Rangers Ride Again" is described as a story about the exploits of the Rangers as they fight to free the purple sage of outlaws. Among the players are John Howard, Ellen Drew, and Akim Tamiroff. James Hogan directed.

★ ★ ★

### *Ireland in Color*

Starting today the feature at the Fine Arts is "Here Is Ireland," travel film photographed in natural color by Pat Stanton. The picture makers, it is said, traveled 3,000 miles, recording the high spots in every town and county, and bringing many prominent people to the screen. Invitations to attend the première today have been sent many Bostonians of Irish ancestry.

★ ★ ★

### *New Astaire Film*

A musical, "Second Chorus," starring Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard, Artie Shaw and his band, Burgess Meredith, and Charles Butterworth, heads the program arriving Thursday at the Metropolitan. The plot is concerned with a college band which has to be broken up when its two trumpet players graduate. The Messrs. Astaire and Meredith have the roles, and Miss Goddard is the manager of the organization. A new dance, the "Dig It," will be seen; the songs to be heard include "Love of My Life," "Poor Mr. Chisholm," and "I Ain't Hep to the Step But I'll Dig It."

"Michael Shayne, Private Detective," features Lloyd Nolan in the title role as a sleuth who becomes more involved than he wishes in a murder case. Joan Valerie, Walter Abel, and Elizabeth Petterson are among the players.

★ ★ ★

### *Miss Arthur in 'Arizona'*

An elaborate Western film, "Arizona," comes to the State and Orpheum, with Jean Arthur in the leading role as a pioneer settler. The narrative derives from a story by Clarence Budington Kelland. The film was directed by Wesley Ruggles. Among the players are William Holden, Warren William, Porter Hall, Paul Harvey, George Chandler, Byron Foulger, and Regis Toomey. The extras, it is said, number thousands.

"Angels Over Broadway," the second feature on the program, has been written, directed, and produced by Ben Hecht. The story is one of the underworld. The players include Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Rita Hayworth, Thomas Mitchell, John Qualen, George Watts, and Ralph Theodore.

★ ★ ★

### *Continuing Films*

At the Keith Memorial "Kitty Foyle" is staying for a second week. Ginger Rogers, Dennis Morgan, James Craig, Eduardo Cianelli, Gladys Cooper, and Ernest Cossart are in the cast. The second feature is "The Saint in Palm Springs," with George Sanders, Wendy Barrie, and Linda Hayes. A new edition of "Information Please," with Louis Bromfield as guest, is an added attraction.

★ ★ ★

### *Stage and Screen*

Maxine Sullivan and John Kirby with his orchestra will be seen on the stage at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday. The feature film will be "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids and Little Tough Guys.

★ ★ ★

### *At South Station*

"The River Thames — Yesterday," will be the chief item on the program of short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday. Among the other films will be "You the People," a Crime-Does-Not-Pay" issue dealing with election frauds; "The Martinos," Mexico's family of acrobats; two color cartoons: "The Rodeo Comes to Town"; Three Stooges, and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

### *At the Exeter*

Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall will be seen at the Exeter in "The Letter" through today in a double bill which includes "Too Many Husbands," with Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray, and Melvyn Douglas. Starting Thursday and running through the rest of the week the films will be "Sarajevo," with John Lodge, and a revival of "Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller.

© National Pictures

**Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard**

In "Second Chorus," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan

## Water Colors on Display; Lynn Club in Group Show

At Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, are water colors by Blanche E. Colman. Two and a half dozen painted papers give proof of concentrated effort in aquarelle. The New England themes beloved by so many painters recur, depicted with a touching note of personal sentiment.

Blanche Colman works with small strokes of the brush. She applies pigment consistently and patiently, and the compositions are so well planned that they look like nicely woven tapestries. This painter uses no short cuts; she sets down each stroke painstakingly so that it contributes its small responsible share to the picture.

★ ★ ★

### *Ross Gallery*

At the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, oils and water colors by members of the Lynn Art Club are on display. Such local groups in combination are always interesting for they provide a cross section accomplishment in a community. It is no longer surprising to find variations in technique and temperament. For art in America is still individualistic. No one is asked to conform to any set standards or requirements.

The Lynn painters speak in various pictorial accents. Some, for example, work with a diligent, tidy brush like Bessie Creighton, whose reputation transcends local boundaries. Some, like Alice E. Flockton, are primitive, working on the basis of intuition rather than observation of models, or with the help of formal schooling. David J. Abrahams exhibits a genuine feeling for paint and its meaning, and Peter Maclardie's marines are very authentic. Other Lynn painters exhibiting at the gallery are Prudence Potter, Minna Benz Hoffman, G. W. Sprenger, Paul W. Rowell, Alice E. Leslie, Charles O. Morse, Lawrence Rainford.

★ ★ ★

### *Philip Little*

At the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, are water colors by Philip Little.

It is informing to compare Mr. Little's pictures with those of Miss Colman, for the former is also devoted to meadows, streams, and woodlands in the New England countryside. Mr. Little favors the small stroke of the brush, but he loads it with warmer colors. His pictures are more spectacular, more romantic in mood. They are tinged with red, warmed with rosier hues. They reveal a personal feeling about nature. Most pleasing are depictions of early spring, the elusive colors and shapes of growing things.

★ ★ ★

### *Wheeler School Exhibition*

At the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, there is currently on exhibition a series of drawings and paintings by pupils of the Mary C. Wheeler School of Providence.

The Wheeler School co-ordinates art studies and makes dancing an important item in the program. The annual pageant draws upon the resources of several departments and we see in this exhibition that the students make their masks and costume designs.

The pictures commence with pre-primary handiwork and show how the juvenile artist grows in the direction of articulation and intensification from homogeneous washes of color. There is a wholesome abandon about the younger children's picture making, but children with talent soon come to set their work within the frame of discipline and it is surprising to find what co-ordination and logic lie in the paintings of youngsters of 12, 13, and 14 years.

The Wheeler drawings are notable for action, rhythm, fluency. Apparently dance and play influence the painting. We notice this difference when comparing these pictures with the work of less privileged children in city slums.

Drawing and painting as a liberating and illuminating form of expression prove excellent mediums in education. The lives of these young people cannot help being greatly enriched by setting down either in picture or symbol the world which they see in fact or fancy, and which they know from personal experience. D. A.


# AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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## NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Arthur Margetson Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston

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Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin

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A New Comedy by JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

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The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present

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GERTRUDE LAWRENCE In a Musical Play

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Only available seats $1.65 and $2.20

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This Sun. Aft., SYMPHONY HALL

A few seats at $1.65. Balance $2.20 up (Steinway)

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Great Spanish Dancer with her company

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**BURTON HOLMES**

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## Music Notes

The program to be given by Bela Bartók, Joseph Szigeti, and Benny Goodman, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, in Jordan Hall, follows:

Sonata A major (K. V. 526) ..... Mozart
En blanc et noir (three pieces) ..... Debussy
Sonata for violin and piano, 1917 ..... Debussy
Rhapsody for clarinet and piano ..... Debussy
Rhapsody No. 1 for violin and piano ..... Bartók
Contrasts for violin, clarinet, and piano ..... Bartók

Debussy's "En blanc et noir" will be played on two pianos, by Mr. and Mrs. Bela Bartók. This concert will be the second event in the Aaron Richmond Chamber Music Series.

★ ★ ★

### *Biggs Organ Recital*

E. Power Biggs will give an organ recital in the Harvard University Memorial Church, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14. He will be assisted by Colette Lionne, pianist. This will be the fifteenth faculty concert of the Longy School of Music.

★ ★ ★

### *Budapest Quartet*

Although the Budapest Quartet has been playing in America for 10 years, it will make its first Boston appearance Saturday evening in Jordan Hall, in the first concert of the Aaron Richmond Chamber Music Series. The program will be made up of Haydn's Quartet in G minor, Ravel's in F major, and Beethoven's in C sharp minor.

★ ★ ★

### *Civic Symphony Plans*

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, will give its first concert of the season Thursday evening, Jan. 16, in Jordan Hall, with Félix Fox as soloist. The program will include the Elegie from Converse's "Scarcrow Sketches"; a Suite from "Cadmus and Hermione," Lully-King; the Saint-Saëns Piano Concerto No. 5, and shorter items by Holst, Richard Strauss, and Wagner.

★ ★ ★

### *Isabel French Recital*

Isabel French, soprano, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 3, under auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music.

### *Maracci Programs*

Carmalita Maracci and her company of Spanish dancers, in their first appearances in Boston on Monday and Wednesday evenings, Jan. 13 and 15, in Jordan Hall, will give two different programs. The Monday program follows:

Ballet Suite ..... Albanese
Flamenco ..... Albanese
Another Goyescas ..... Granados
Etude ..... Scarlatti
Gavotta vivace ..... Scarlatti
Romanza ..... Albanese
Madrigal (after Goya) ..... Albanese
Two Caprices ..... De Falla
Pavana ..... Albanese
Spanish Folk Themes ..... Albanese

On Wednesday evening, the program will be as follows:

Ballet Suite ..... Albanese
Flamenco ..... Albanese
Lament for the Death of a Bull Fighter ..... Turina
Etude ..... Scarlatti
Spanish Folk Themes ..... Albanese
Romanza ..... Albanese
Madrigal (after Goya) ..... Albanese
Gavotta Vivace ..... Scarlatti
Sephardic ..... Albanese
Two Caprices ..... De Falla

All the choreography for these Spanish dances has been arranged by Carmalita Maracci. Her company will include Paul Godkin, formerly member of the Ballet Russe.

© Columbia Pictures

**William Holden and Jean Arthur**

In "Arizona," film coming Saturday to the State and Orpheum.

## Stage News

The Theater Guild, according to report in New York, has acquired a new play by Sophie Treadwell, called "Hope for a Harvest." Production early in the spring is indicated. The play, it seems, is a modern one with background on the West Coast.

★ ★ ★

Marie Nash is going into the cast of "Crazy with the Heat" at the Shubert, and Carl Randall will join the company, staging a dance number and appearing as a dancer. The show is scheduled to open in New York on Tuesday, two days before the premiere of "Lady in the Dark" and not on the same night as had been reported earlier in the week.

★ ★ ★

"Johnny Belinda," which had a try-out engagement of a week in Boston at the Wilbur Theater early in September is announced to close at the Longacre in New York on Jan. 25.

★ ★ ★

Elmer Rice's play, "Flight to the West," which was seen at the Wilbur in Boston during Christmas week and is now running in New York, will be published by Coward-McCann on Feb. 1.

## Elman and His Three Violins

When Mischa Elman gives his only Boston concert in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 26, he will be using one of three rare violins which he owns whose aggregate value is almost $100,000. The violinist does not believe his instruments should be treated as museum pieces, preferring to keep them all in constant use. He believes a good violin becomes better with use, as well as age.

The oldest of the trio is a Stradivarius (1717) which is one of the three most prized violins in the world. It was presented to Mr. Elman by his wife, who purchased it in Paris.

A two-century old companion Stradivarius (1722) once was in the possession of Joseph Joachim, when that venerable violinist and teacher acclaimed Mischa as a child player. Mr. Elman's father presented it to his son on the occasion of his American debut many years ago.

The juvenile among the three is the 177-year-old Amati, one of Elman's most cherished possessions. He was only 12 when his father was notified by Leopold Auer, head of the St. Petersburg Conservatory, where Mischa was studying, that the Amati was waiting to be called for at the instrument shop. It was later revealed to them that the donor was the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, a relative of the Tsar, who had heard the child play and was moved to make this handsome gift.

Elman's program on Jan. 26 will include Handel's Sonata in D major, Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata, Vieuxtemps' Concerto No. 5 in A minor, Chopin's nocturne in D major, Wieniawski's Polonaise Brilliante in A major, Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 4, and Falla's "Vida Breve."

### *Film Notes*

James Cagney is to play the lead in "Dive Bomber," an original story by Commander Frank Wead. Lloyd Bacon will direct the film, now scheduled for spring production. "Dive Bomber" will follow Mr. Cagney's co-starring appearance with Bette Davis in "The Bride Came C. O. D."

★ ★ ★

"Rage in Heaven," based on James Hilton's novel of the same name, has gone before the cameras at M-G-M. W. S. Van Dyke, a major in the Marine Corps reserve, has been granted a leave of absence to direct the film. Mr. Van Dyke takes over from Director Robert Sinclair. Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, and George Sanders are playing the leading roles.

## Entertainment Timetable

### *Plays*

**Civic Repertory**—"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

**Wilbur**—"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

### *Revue*

**Shubert**—"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

### *Musical Play*

**Colonial**—"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter**—"Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

**Fenway**—"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 12, 3:20, 6:40, 10. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

**Fine Arts**—"Here Is Ireland," in color. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

**Keith Memorial**—"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. B. C. pictures: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Information Please." 11:28 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

**Kenmore**—"Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 1:30, 5:40, 9:45. "The Perfect Specimen," Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. 3:45, 8.

**Metropolitan**—"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. B. C.-Tennessee football game. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10.

**Modern**—"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

**Orpheum**—"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:35 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee football. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

**Paramount**—"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

**RKO-Boston**—"San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith and Irene Hervey. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 7:50, 10:25. Stage Show. 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9. B. C.-Tennessee football game; 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:40, 10:15.

**Scollay**—"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10:05 a. m., 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

**South Station Theater**—"See Why." "Power and the Land." "Radio's 'Take It or Leave It.'" "Hollywood's Picture People." "Alice in Movieland," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:35 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

**Telepix**—Ripley's "Believe It or Not," "Gay Havana," "Power and the Land," "Hollywood Night Club," "Take It or Leave It" (Quiz), "Tricks of the Camera," Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

**Trans-Lux**—"I Was a Spy," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Great Plane Robbery," 11:03 a. m., 1:33, 4:03, 6:33, 9:03.

**Uptown**—"Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam and Wilfrid Lawson. 1:05, 4:40, 8:20. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kayser. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Allston**—"Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 2 and 8.

**Capitol**—"City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol**: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

**Regent**: "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Argentine Nights," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian**: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix 1:50 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner**: "A Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly and Allan Jones. 3, 8, 8:05. "Bank Dick." W. C. Fields and Una Merkel. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.

**Brookline Village**: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. 3:12, 6:20, 9:25. "Christmas in July." Dick Powell. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. 1:45 and 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE — Central Square**: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 2 and 8.

**Harvard**: "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dulcy." Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.

**University**: "Jesebel." Bette Davis. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Quality Street." Katharine Hepburn. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square**: "Seven Sinners." Marlene Dietrich. "I'm Still Alive." Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER—Codman Square**: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. 3:08, 9:08. "Laddie." John Carroll. 1:45 and 7:45.

**Dorchester**: "Little Bit of Heaven." Gloria Jean. "Gambling on the High Seas." Wayne Morris. 2. Continuous from 7-11.

**Franklin Park**: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. 3:05, 9:20. "Laddie." John Carroll. 1:55, 8:10.

**Strand**: "Bitter Sweet." Nelson Eddy Jeanette MacDonald. 3:14, 9:29. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." Marjorie Rambeau. 1:54, 8:09.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston**: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT — Capitol**: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3:08, 9:25. "Little Bit of Heaven." 1:36, 7:55.

**Park**: "Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant. "Glamour for Sale." 1:30, 7:45.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall**: "Long Voyage Home." "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 1:30, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. 3:12, 9:12. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:54, 7:54.

**Hyde Park**: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. 3:15, 9:15. "On the Spot." Frankie Darro. 2:10, 8:10.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "Escape." Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "No Time for Comedy." James Stewart. 2:30, 8:15. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 4 and 9:45.

**MALDEN—Granada**: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. 3:11, 6:25, 9:39. "Christmas in July." Dick Powell. 1:38, 4:49, 8:03.

**Mystic**: "I'm Still Alive." Kent Taylor. 2, 7, 10. "The Letter." Bette Davis. 3:15, 8:25.

**Maplewood**: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Gambling on the High Seas." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

**Orpheum**: "Lucky Partners." Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. "Man I Married." Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. 1:45 and 7.

**Strand**: "Laddie." Tim Holt. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell. 3:10, 8:25.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental**: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45, 8. "Bitter Sweet." Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:17, 9:32.

**MEDFORD — Fellsway**: "Strike Up the Band." Mickey Rooney. "The Great Profile." John Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.

**Medford**: "Seven Sinners." Marlene Dietrich. "East of the River." John Garfield. 1:45 and 7:45.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell. "Hit Parade of 1941." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Cochituate**: "Submarine." George Brent. "Always a Bride." Rosemary Lane. 2 and 7:45.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount**: "City for Conquest." James Cagney. "Christmas in July." Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "The Letter." Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood**: "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres.

**QUINCY — Quincy**: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. "Melody Ranch." Gene Autry.

**Strand**: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "One Night in the Tropics." Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly.

**REVERE—Boulevard**: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "Girls Under 21." Paul Kelly. 2 and 8:10.

**Revere**: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "Girls Under 21." Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "Sky Murder." Walter Pidgeon. "Queen of the Yukon." 2 and 8.

**Capitol and Ball Square**: "City for Conquest." James Cagney. "The Great Profile. John Barrymore. 2 and 6:30.

**Davis Square**: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby." 2 and 7:45.

**Strand**: "Money and the Woman." Jeffrey Lynn. "Pop Always Pays." Leon Errol. 2 and 7:45.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand**: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "Hit Parade of 1941." 2 and 7:30.

**Broadway**: "No Time for Comedy." "The Great Profile." John Barrymore. 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco**: "Spring Parade of 1941." Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "I Married Adventure." Mrs. Osa Johnson. 2:10, 7:35. "Four Sons." Don Ameche and Mary Beth Hughes. 3:30, 9:15.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Bitter Sweet." Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Street of Memories." 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge**: "Knute Rockne-All-American," Pat O'Brien. "Duley," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.

**Watertown Square**: "Private Affairs." "Beyond Tomorrow." 2 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "Moon Over Burma." Dorothy Lamour. "Duley." Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse**: "The Long Voyage Home." "Dance, Girl, Dance." 3:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "City for Conquest." James Cagney. "Hit Parade of 1941." 2 and 8.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester**: "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 3:25, 8:04. "Sailor's Lady." 2:15, 6:43, 9:48.

© Vitagraph

**Frank McHugh and Claude Rains**

In "Four Mothers," film arriving today at the Paramount and Fenway

Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 700,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 525,540 |
| 1941 volume to date | 2,664,820 |
| 1940 volume to date | 3,556,860 |

## Stocks Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Traders bid stocks moderately higher today as the country received details of President Roosevelt's multi-billion dollar defense budget.

Nibbling began even before the message was made public. Nonferrous metals, steels and rails were favored groups. Not all of the early afternoon gains were intact as the final hour neared. Turnover ran at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Favored on the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Cerro de Pasco, Kennecott, Chrysler, Western Union, International Nickel, Douglas, United Aircraft, Great Northern pf., Oliver Farm and U. S. Gypsum.

Moving narrowly were such issues as Sears Roebuck, Public Service of N. J., General Electric, Westinghouse, Dow, du Pont, Johns Manville and Union Carbide.

In the curb market gains were registered for a wide assortment of leaders, especially in the specialty class, including Heyden Chemical, Muskegon Piston, Bell Telephone of Canada, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Sherwin Williams and Tobacco & Allied.

A rallying group of rails led the bond market into higher ground today.

### Rails Lead Bond Rise

Rail loans took a firmer hold on bond market leadership today by scoring many gains running to a point or more.

Near the final hour prices of corporate issues generally were around the best levels.

Among the more actively rising corporates were Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and '69, Frisco 4½s of '78, Portland General Electric 4½s, Missouri-Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Baltimore & Ohio convertible stamped 6s, Erie 5s of '75, International Hydro Electric 6s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Among foreign government dollar loans, attention was centered on such Latin American issues as those of Uruguay, Cuba, Colombia and Sao Paulo, all of which held steady or scored moderate gains. Italian and German issues mainly declined.

## Associated Gas Funds 'Diverted'

NEW YORK (AP)—The Public Service Commission, in a report on results of an investigation of the Associated Gas & Electric Co., utility empire of Howard C. Hopson, described how "millions of dollars" were "improperly diverted" from the system's New York State operating companies.

"From 1935 to 1938," said the report, "the organizations owned by Mr. Hopson and his relatives, which were examined in this case, received over $6,000,000 from operating companies in the system."

The associated organizations dominated by Mr. Hopson, it charged, received more than $60,000,000 from 1929 to 1939 from operating companies, and the commission held that of this amount "there was improperly charged to the operating companies in the system approximately $40,000,000.

"Of these improper charges New York State Electric & Gas Corp. bore over $9,000,000."

The 400-page report was prepared by Commissioner Neal Brewster who recommended with the commission's approval that:

"The present management of the operating companies in the system should institute court proceedings to recover the funds improperly diverted from their treasuries."

## Oil Leaders Rise Sharply in London

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Oil group leaders advanced sharply in the stock market today on the latest stimulating news from Libya.

Home rails also advanced briskly throughout the session. Junior issues showed gains ranging to two points in anticipation of dividends due to be announced Feb. 19.

Kaffirs advanced on Johannesburg buying, non-producers being especially prominent.

The gilt-edged section moved narrowly and closed slightly lower.

Industrials showed few outstanding movements but brewery shares were good and there were fresh inquiries for building issues.

Other sections were quiet but the undertone was firm.

## Sears, Roebuck Sales Rise 16 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Company reported that December sales totaled $95,874,765, compared with $82,427,139 in December, 1939. This was an increase of $13,447,626, or 16.3 per cent.

Sales for the 11 months, Feb. 1, 1940, through Dec. 31, 1940, aggregated $699,336,949, compared with $617,239,861 for the similar period in the previous year, an increase of $82,097,088 or 13.3 per cent.

### Chicago Federal Reserve Bank

CHICAGO (AP) — The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reported 1940 net earnings of $2,607,974 compared with $982,917 in 1939. The bank's assets increased to $3,-325,929,480 compared with $2,904,-321,710 a year ago.

### N. Y. Telephone Gains Higher

NEW YORK (AP) — New York Telephone Co. reported a gain of 92,205 telephone stations in 1940 compared with a gain of 76,990 in 1939. The December gain was 12,-137, compared with a gain of 8,345 in December, 1939.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 49¼ | Abbott (1.60a) | 2 | 52 | 52 | 52 | — ¼ |
| 60 | 34⅞ | Acme Steel (.3) | 1 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 4¼ | Adams Ex (.40e) | 32 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | + ¼ |
| 27½ | 16½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 7 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | Jan 7 |
| 19½ | 12½ | Addresso(1.20e) | 2 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | |
| 58⅛ | 36½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 4 | 40⅜ | 40¼ | 40¼ | — ⅛ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ⅛ | ½ | ½ | Jan 6 |
| 7 | 4 | Alaska Jun (½) | 15 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 9 | ⅝ | ⅛ | ⅝ | Jan 7 |
| 12½ | 4¼ | Alleg pf xw | 3 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8½ | Jan 6 |
| 14⅝ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 5 | 10 | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 7 | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 15½ | Alleg Lud (1½e) | 18 | 24⅜ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ⅜ |
| 12¾ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (1½e) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jan 6 |
| 182 | 135½ | Al Ch & Dye(6a) | 3 | 165 | 164¾ | 164¾ | — 1¼ |
| 14 | 8⅞ | Allied Kid (.80) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Dec30 |
| 16¾ | 10 | Allied Mills (1e) | 8 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Jan 7 |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 20 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 79 | 55 | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | — ½ |
| 41⅞ | 21¾ | Allis-Ch (1½e) | 1 | 36¾ | 36½ | 36¾ | + ¾ |
| 18 | 11 | AlphaCem(1½e) | 4 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 2 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | Jan 4 |
| 18 | 9½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 58½ | 38½ | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 49 | 48½ | 49 | +1 |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Am Ag Ch (1.20) | 5 | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | + ½ |
| 75 | 41¾ | Am Airlines(1e) | 3 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ | |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Bank Note | 7 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | |
| 9⅜ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Jan 7 |
| 45¾ | 28 | Am Br S(2.10e) | 7 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | — ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | Am Cable & R | 14 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 116½ | 85¼ | Am Can (4) | 7 | 92½ | 91⅜ | 92½ | + ⅜ |
| 185 | 164 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 185 | 185 | 185 | Jan 7 |
| 33¼ | 18 | Am Car & Fdy | 6 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 65 | 34 | Am Car & F pf | 1 | 62⅜ | 62¼ | 62⅜ | + ¾ |
| 23½ | 13½ | Am Ch&Cbl(2e) | 11 | 23 | 22⅜ | 22⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 115 | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 3 | 114¼ | 114½ | 114¼ | Dec27 |
| 140½ | 112 | Am Chicle (4a) | 4 | 120 | 120 | 120 | —1 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Coltype(¼e) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 4⅛ | Am Comm Al | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 8 | Am Crys S (1½e) | 5 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Dec31 |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jan 7 |
| 6¾ | 3½ | Am European | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jan 2 |
| 2¾ | ¾ | Am & Foow | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 9½ | AmFP $6pf 1.20e | 4 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | Jan 3 |
| 28¼ | 10¾ | AmFP $7pf 1.40e | 4 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | Jan 3 |
| 3 | 2¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 50½ | 23 | Am Haw SS(1a) | 1 | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | |
| 6⅝ | ⅜ | Am Hide & Lea | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jan 7 |
| 38 | 23 | Am H & L pf (3) | 5 | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅞ | Dec31 |
| 66¼ | 45½ | Am Home(2.40a) | 4 | 51 | 50½ | 50½ | Jan 7 |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jan 3 |
| 35 | 18 | Am Ice pf (1½e) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jan 6 |
| 6⅝ | ⅜ | Am Internat'l | 20 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | + ¼ |
| 13½ | 12¼ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | Jan 6 |
| 57 | 41½ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 22¾ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 3 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | + ¼ |
| 92 | 38 | Am Loco pf (5e) | 5 | 92½ | 92 | 92½ | + ½ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Am M & F (.80) | 6 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Am M & Metal | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 25 | 12¾ | Am Metal (2¼e) | 4 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | Jan 7 |
| 5¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 5 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 63¼ | 34¾ | AmP&L$6pf17ak | 6 | 44 | 43¼ | 43¼ | — ¾ |
| 54 | 28¼ | APL $5pf (1.56k) | 6 | 37 | 36¼ | 36¼ | —1¼ |
| 10⅝ | 4¾ | Am Rad&S(.40e) | 34 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 18½ | 9½ | Am Roll M (¼e) | 12 | 15½ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 5¾ | Am Saf R (.80) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jan 2 |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Am Seat (½e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 54 | 30¼ | Am Sm&R(2¾e) | 14 | 44¼ | 43½ | 44⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 155½ | 122 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 154 | 154 | 154 | Jan 7 |
| 70 | 49¼ | Am Snuff (3a) | 2 | 52 | 51¼ | 52 | Jan 3 |
| 33⅜ | 19½ | Am Stl F (1½e) | 6 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ | + ¼ |
| 14⅜ | 9¼ | Am Stores (¾e) | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | + ¼ |
| 17¼ | 11 | Am Stove (1¼e) | 2 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | + ¼ |
| 23⅜ | 12¾ | Am Sug R (½g) | 4 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| 93 | 70⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 83½ | 83¼ | 83⅜ | — ½ |
| 18 | 11¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 175¼ | 145 | Am T & T (9) | 12 | 168 | 167¾ | 167¾ | |
| 89½ | 66½ | Am Tobacco (5) | 6 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 91¾ | 68¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 10 | 74½ | 74 | 74¼ | |
| 153½ | 136 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 156 | 156 | 156 | Jan 6 |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 5¼ | Am Water Wks | 13 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 101½ | 83⅛ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | Jan 6 |
| 12 | 6 | Am Woolen | 3 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | Jan 7 |
| 61⅜ | 25½ | Am Wool pf (7e) | 3 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | +1½ |
| 8¼ | 4¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 6 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 54¼ | 35 | Am Z pr pf (5k) | 2 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Jan 3 |
| 32 | 18 | Anaconda (2e) | 45 | 27½ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | + ¼ |
| 22⅝ | 12½ | Anchor H (.80e) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Jan 7 |
| 15⅞ | 8 | Andes Cop (1e) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jan 7 |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | A P W Paper | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 35½ | 23 | Arch-DM (1.40) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jan 6 |
| 111⅛ | 97½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | |
| 7⅜ | 4 | Armour Ill | 30 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| 64¼ | 35 | Armour Ill p pf | 5 | 51½ | 50 | 51½ | +1½ |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | N v 10 |
| 43¾ | 22⅝ | Arm Cork (2e) | 11 | 32¾ | 32 | 32⅝ | +1 |
| 11 | 6⅛ | Arnold C (¾e) | 3 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Dec30 |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | Artloom (⅓g) | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | + ¼ |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 13 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 84 | 65 | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 2 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +2 |
| 95 | 49½ | AssdDG2pf(23e) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | +1 |
| 45 | 29½ | Associates (2a) | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | Dec17 |
| 25¼ | 13 | Atch T&SF (1e) | 117 | 20¾ | 19⅛ | 20¼ | +1⅛ |
| 64½ | 39½ | Atch T&SFpf(5) | 7 | 64⅛ | 62½ | 63½ | +1 |
| 23½ | 9⅜ | Atl Coast Line | 30 | 15¼ | 14½ | 15¼ | + ¾ |
| 22⅜ | 8⅛ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ½ |
| 22½ | 9¼ | Atl G&W In pf | 2 | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18¾ | +1¼ |
| 27⅛ | 18¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 4 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 111 | 102 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Jan 7 |
| 9⅞ | 7 | Atlas Corp (½e) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 51 | 43¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | Jan 3 |
| 80½ | 57 | Atlas Pow (4¼e) | 1 | 71 | 71 | 71 | +3 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Atlas Tack | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | Jan 7 |
| 3½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 2 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Aviation Corp | 20 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 19⅞ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 19 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 6 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 4¾ | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 8½ | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | Jan 7 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Barker Br (¾e) | 2 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | — ½ |
| 13⅜ | 7⅛ | Barnsdall (.60) | 7 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 23½ | Bath IrWks(¾e) | 30 | 24⅜ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | + ½ |
| 36¾ | 20¼ | Bayuk Cig (1) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jan 7 |
| 35¾ | 18½ | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | + ½ |
| 112⅛ | 105 | Beat pf ww (5) | 4 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Dec24 |
| 105 | 102 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jun17 |
| 127 | 102 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 126 | 126 | 126 | Jan 6 |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 36⅜ | 24½ | Bendix Av(2½e) | 45 | 35⅛ | 34⅝ | 35 | + ½ |
| 22¼ | 17¼ | Benef I L (1.85e) | 5 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| 56¾ | 49⅜ | Ben Ind Lpf(2½) | 6 | 56⅛ | 56 | 56 | Jan 3 |
| 39 | 22½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29½ | |
| 93¼ | 63½ | Beth Stl (5e) | 40 | 88½ | 86¾ | 87¾ | + ⅜ |
| 134 | 109½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 129¾ | 129¾ | 129¾ | — ¼ |
| 34½ | 14 | Bigelow-S (3e) | 4 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | + ¼ |
| 22½ | 15 | Black & Dk (1a) | 5 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox(¼e) | 10 | 10 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | + ¼ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Bliss & L (1½e) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 12¾ | Boeing Airplane | 14 | 18 | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34 | 19¾ | Bohn A&B(1½e) | 8 | 34 | 32½ | 34 | +1⅜ |
| 29¼ | 19 | Bond Strs(1.60a) | 2 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | — ⅝ |
| 24¼ | 17 | Borden (1.40e) | 18 | 20 | 19¾ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 12⅞ | Borg-War (1a) | 15 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | + ¾ |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 38¾ | 26 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | —1 |
| 7 | 4⅛ | Brew Corp(.55e) | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 8 | Bridgeport(¾e) | 42 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | |
| 26¾ | 14¼ | Briggs Mf (2¼e) | 7 | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 41½ | 27 | Briggs&S (3½e) | 5 | 41 | 39¾ | 41 | +1½ |
| 53¾ | 38 | Bristol M (2.40a) | 8 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | Jan 7 |
| 4⅛ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 50 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 12¾ | Bkly Un Gas | 4 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | + ½ |
| 37½ | 27 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | Jan 3 |
| 29½ | 14¾ | Bruns-Bal (3e) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 12¾ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E (1e) | 20 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Mfg | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| 8¼ | 3½ | Budd Wh (.20g) | 2 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 36 | 20 | Bullard Co (2e) | 6 | 34 | 33 | 33⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 35½ | 17⅜ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | Jan 6 |
| 21⅜ | 12¼ | Burlng Mill(1a) | 5 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ⅜ |
| 12½ | 7¼ | Burr Add (½e) | 16 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 12 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30e) | 7 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | Jan 7 |
| 23¼ | 17½ | But Bros pf(1½) | 4 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ⅜ |
| 5 | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | Byers (AM) Co | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | 6 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Jan 7 |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 26⅞ | 14 | Calif Pack (1) | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 52½ | 50⅛ | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Dec27 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | Cal & Hecla (1e) | 4 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 19½ | 11 | Camp Wy (.35g) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| 23½ | 11⅝ | Canada Dry | 17 | 12⅞ | 12¼ | 12⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 16 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40½ | 29½ | Cannon M (2) | 1 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37½ | |
| 6 | 2⅞ | Capital Adm A | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Jan 6 |
| 32¾ | 22½ | Carpent (2¾e) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Jan 7 |
| 3¼ | 2 | Car & Gen (.10a) | 19 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec30 |
| 75 | 39¼ | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 4 | 57 | 56½ | 57 | +1 |
| 56½ | 42½ | Caterpill Tr (2) | 5 | 49⅞ | 49¾ | 49¾ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 20 | Celanese (1⅛e) | 4 | 28⅛ | 27¾ | 28 | + ¼ |
| 12½ | 5 | Celotex Corp | 28 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 17 | Cent Aguir (1½) | 2 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 5⅞ | 1⅝ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | Dec30 |
| 11⅜ | 4 | Cent Violetta $ | 2 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ⅜ |
| 6 | 2⅜ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 41½ | 22½ | Cerro de Pas (4) | 16 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | + ¾ |
| 8⅜ | 3½ | Cert-teed Prod | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 22 | 15 | Chain Belt (¼g) | 1 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | |
| 30¾ | 17½ | Cham P&F(.90e) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 29½ | 10⅞ | Checker Cab | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jan 2 |
| 44 | 30½ | Ches & Ohio(3a) | 17 | 43 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 101 | 84½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Dec30 |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Ches Corp | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec31 |
| 2½ | ⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 4 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | Dec30 |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jan 4 |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | Chi Mail O (¾e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 8⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 2 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 44¼ | 23¼ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Jan 7 |
| 51⅜ | 41 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 2 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 11 | 7⅞ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Dec28 |
| 16⅛ | 9 | Chickasha (1½e) | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | Jan 6 |
| 6⅜ | 1⅜ | Childs Co | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 91⅜ | 53½ | Chrysler (5½e) | 44 | 71 | 70 | 70⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅞ | City I & F (1.20) | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 4½ | 2 | City Stores | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 40¼ | 24 | Clark Eq (3¼e) | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Jan 3 |
| 43¼ | 26 | Clev Gr B (2e) | 3 | 33½ | 33 | 33 | Jan 7 |
| 41½ | 25⅛ | Climax M(1.20a) | 10 | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 45½ | 25½ | Cluett P (2¾e) | 7 | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33½ | + ¼ |
| 131 | 99½ | Coca-Cola (5e) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ¼ |
| 63 | 56 | Coca Cola A (3) | 2 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | Jan 7 |
| 20 | 10⅛ | Colgate P (1½a) | 17 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 102½ | 94 | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101⅝ | |
| 35½ | 16½ | Collins&A(2¾e) | 2 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | |
| 24 | 12½ | Col Fuel&I (¼e) | 4 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jan 7 |
| 26⅜ | 16 | Col Br A (2e) | 2 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | — ¼ |
| 26¼ | 16 | Col Br B (2e) | 2 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | Jan 6 |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Col G&E (.10g) | 33 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 93½ | 68½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | +1 |
| 8½ | 3½ | Colum Pict | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 26 | 14¾ | Colum P pf(2¾) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 98¾ | 71 | Col Carb (4.60e) | 3 | 78¾ | 78½ | 78½ | —1 |
| 48 | 27⅜ | Comi Credit (3) | 12 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 108⅛ | 95 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | + ¼ |
| 56 | 32 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 11 | 37 | 36¼ | 36¾ | + ⅛ |
| 113 | 97 | Com Tev pf(4¼) | 2 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | + ½ |
| 16⅝ | 8 | Coml Solv (¾e) | 14 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1¾ | ⅜ | Com'th & South | 21 | ½ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 73¼ | 42 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 10 | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | |
| 33 | 25⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 13 | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 2½ | Conde Nast(¼e) | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | Jan 4 |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1a) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | Jan 6 |
| 31½ | 17⅜ | Cons Aircr (2e) | 42 | 28¾ | 27⅜ | 28¼ | + ⅜ |
| 16 | 7½ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 2 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅜ | Cons Cop (1½e) | 25 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| 32⅞ | 21⅜ | Cons Edison (2) | 57 | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 110⅛ | 97¼ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 2 | 107¼ | 107⅛ | 107¼ | + ¼ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Con Film Ind | 9 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Jan 7 |
| 10½ | 5¼ | Cons F pf (1e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 4½ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 11 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Consol Oil (1⅜g) | 11 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 2¼ | ⅞ | Con RR Cub pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jan 4 |
| 5¼ | 2⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 23¾ | 8¾ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ¼ |
| 108⅛ | 93¼ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 19½ | 9⅞ | Container (1½e) | 10 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 15⅜ | 7⅛ | Cont Bak (A) | 29 | 9¾ | 9 | 9 | |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Cont Bak (B) | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jan 7 |
| 97½ | 70 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 2 | 83 | 83 | 83 | — 1 |
| 49¼ | 33 | Cont Can (2e) | 20 | 40½ | 38½ | 38½ | —1¾ |
| 9¼ | 4⅜ | Cont Dia F (½e) | 5 | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Jan 7 |
| 40⅞ | 27⅞ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 4 | 38¼ | 38⅛ | 31⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Cont Motors | 25 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Cont O Del (1) | 64 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 33 | 18½ | Cont Steel(1½e) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | Jan 7 |
| 25¼ | 15½ | Cop'weld (.80) | 10 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | |
| 70 | 47 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | —1⅛ |
| 65⅛ | 40¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 9 | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ | |
| 184 | 165 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 1 | 178 | 178 | 178 | +1 |
| 7½ | 4 | Coty Inc (⅛e) | 2 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Coty Internat'l | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 24¼ | 13 | Crané Co (.80e) | 7 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ | |
| 32¾ | 17½ | Cr of Wh (1.60) | 14 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | Jan 7 |
| 73¼ | 38⅜ | Crosley Corp | 2 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 38⅞ | 18⅜ | Crown C&S(½e) | 2 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¾ | + ⅛ |
| 45 | 30½ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 21⅛ | 12 | Crown Zel (¼g) | 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 45⅞ | 25 | Crucible Steel | 29 | 46⅛ | 45¼ | 45¾ | |
| 99 | 75¼ | Crucible pf (5) | 6 | 97 | 95 | 96¼ | + ½ |
| 8⅞ | 3½ | Cuban-Am Sug | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jan 7 |
| 45½ | 45½ | Cuban-A S cv pf | 1 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | Jan 2 |
| 17 | 9⅞ | Cudahy Pack | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 19½ | Cuneo Pr (1½) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | J

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Survey Shows Boom in Iron Ore Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron ore production and shipments boomed in 1940 to keep up with soaring demand for the implements of war and peace, a survey disclosed.

Employment increased proportionately with some districts reporting more men at work than at any time since 1937.

The Sault Sainte Marie Canal, tapping iron-rich Minnesota and Michigan to supply the furnaces of the Chicago and Pittsburgh areas, carried more than 66,000,000 tons of ore by the end of November, an all-time record.

Iron ore shipments from Minnesota mines, which supplied 61 per cent of total United States production in 1939, totaled about 46,500,000 tons in the 1940 season.

On the Messabi range in Minnesota, the nation's most productive area, employment officials estimated "probably total employment figures will be a little higher" this year than in 1939, when 7,155 miners were employed in the counties of St. Louis and Itasca.

Minnesota occupation and royalty taxes, which go into state trust funds for schools and into a general state revenue fund, will add up to an estimated $7,200,000 in 1940, against $5,747,333 in 1939.

From Michigan's Marquette range came news that for the first time in three years employment crossed the 3,000 mark. All 14 active iron mines are operating on a 40-hour five-day week basis.

Mining officials there said this schedule would continue into next summer if demand continued. Stockpiles are depleted. Shipments from the port of Marquette in 1940 totaled about 5,500,000 tons, another record high.

Two major steel companies are developing new properties in Michigan's upper peninsula: Inland Sttel Company at Iron River and Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company at Ishpeming.

It was expected, however, that activity would not be resumed at any mines closed in recent years, even though the ore content was not depleted.

Pay rolls on the Marquette range alone in the year ended Sept. 30 topped the preceding 12 months by $1,000,000.

Tennessee iron ore output has apparently been unaffected thus far by defense activities. The state geologist reported output would be about 30,000 tons this year, the recent annual average.

## Bell Phone Increase Biggest in History

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported a net addition of 949,900 telephones to the Bell System in 1940. This was the largest increase for a single year and brought the total number of telephones in use in the system to 17,483,800, also a new record.

The net gain in December was 111,100, compared with 80,800 in the like month 1939.

It was estimated that the number of telephones in use in the United States which can be interconnected, including those of the Bell System and several thousand independent telephone companies, was about 21,830,000 at the end of 1940.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

*By the Associated Press*

| Bank Stocks | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40) | 37¾ | 39¾ |
| Bank of Man (.80a) | 15 | 16½ |
| Bank of N Y (14) | 349 | 359 |
| Bankers Tr (2) | 56 | 58 |
| Bklyn Tr (4) | 78 | 83 |
| Cen Han Bk & Tr (4) | 105 | 108 |
| Chase Nat (1.40) | 34 | 36 |
| Chem Bk & Tr (1.80) | 48¾ | 50¾ |
| Commercial (.60) | 17¼ | 18¼ |
| Cont Bk & Tr (.80) | 13½ | 15½ |
| Corn Ex Bk & T (3) | 52 | 53 |
| Empire Tr (3) | 44½ | 47½ |
| First Nat (Bost) (2) | 47½ | 49½ |
| First Nat (NY) (100) | 1680 | 1720 |
| Guaranty Tr (12) | 295 | 300 |
| Irving Tr (.60) | 11¾ | 12¾ |
| Manufacturers Tr (2) | 38¼ | 40¼ |
| Manufacturers Tr pf (2) | 51 | 53 |
| Nat City (1) | 28¼ | 29¾ |
| N Y Trust (5) | 109½ | 112½ |
| Public (1½) | 31 | 33 |
| Title G & T | 2⅛ | 3⅛ |
| **Insurance Co. Stocks** | | |
| Aetna Cas (4a) | 126½ | 130½ |
| Aetna Ins (1.60a) | 54¼ | 56¼ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 27½ | 29 |
| Am Equit (1) | 19½ | 21 |
| Am Ins Hrtf (1.50a) | 12¾ | 14¼ |
| Am Re-Ins (1.60a) | 44 | 46 |
| Am Reserve (1e) | 13¾ | 15¼ |
| Am Surety (2½) | 48 | 50 |
| Automobile (1a) | 39 | 41 |
| Calt Amer (1.20a) | 7½ | 8½ |
| Boston (16a) | 605 | 625 |
| Carolina (1.30) | 28½ | 30½ |
| City of New York (1.20) | 23½ | 25 |
| Conn Gen Lif (1.80) | 253½ | 263½ |
| Contin Cas (1.20) | 34½ | 36¾ |
| Fid and Dep (4a) | 118 | 123 |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 9 | 10¼ |
| Frank Fire (1a) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Gen Reinsurance (1a) | 40¾ | 42¾ |
| Georgia Home (1a) | 24 | 27 |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 45¾ | 47¾ |
| Globe and Rep (½) | 9 | 10 |
| Globe and Rut | 11 | 13½ |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 28 | 29½ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 27 | 28½ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 87 | 90 |
| Home Fire Sec | 1¼ | 2¼ |
| Home Ins (1.20a) | 33¼ | 35¼ |
| Homestead (1) | 18½ | 20 |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 8¼ | 9¼ |
| Lincoln Fire | 1¾ | 2½ |
| Maryland Cas | 1¾ | 2¾ |
| Mass Bond (3½) | 66¾ | 69¾ |
| National Fire (2) | 60¼ | 62¼ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 8 | 9 |
| New Am Cas (.80) | 16½ | 18 |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 44½ | 46¾ |
| N Y Fire (.80) | 14½ | 16 |
| Nor East Ins | 4⅛ | 5⅛ |
| Nor River (1) | 24¾ | 26¼ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 66¾ | 70½ |
| Prov Wash (1a) | 34¼ | 36¼ |
| Rep Ins Tex (1.20a) | 27½ | 29 |
| Revere (P) In (1.20a) | 26¼ | 27¾ |
| Rhode Island Insurance | 2½ | 4 |
| St Paul Fire (8) | 246 | 256 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 121½ | 124½ |
| Sun Life (15) | 210 | 260 |
| Travelers (16) | 418 | 428 |
| U S Fid & G (1) | 21½ | 23 |
| U S Fire (2) | 50¾ | 52¾ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 33½ | 35½ |

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

### Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Copper steady: electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 12.00; export, fas N. Y. 10.25-12.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.10; forward 50.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

### Massachusetts Bank Call

*By the Associated Press*

Massachusetts Bank Commissioner Joseph E. Perry dispatched to trust companies a call for a statement of their condition as of December 31.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s '41 | 102.18 | 102.18 | 102.18 |
| 2 3¼s '45-43 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 25 4s '54-44 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.6 |
| 27 2¾s '47-45 | 109.10 | 109.10 | 109.10 |
| 1 3s '48-46 | 111.10 | 111.10 | 111.10 |
| 2 4¼s '52-47 reg | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 |
| 2 2½s '53-49 | 107.1 | 107.1 | 107.1 |
| 5 2¼s '53-51 | 104.19 | 104.19 | 104.19 |
| 36 2¼s '56-54 | 104.20 | 104.15 | 104.20 |
| 35 2¾s '60-55 | 109.24 | 109.12 | 109.13 |
| 5 2¾s '59-56 | 109.14 | 109.14 | 109.14 |
| 8 2¾s '63-58 | 108.30 | 108.30 | 108.30 |
| 10 2¼s '65-60 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 109.8 |

Federal Farm Mortgage

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3s '47-42 | 103 | 103 | 103 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 160 3s '80 | 102 | 101⅜ | 101¾ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Abitibi P&P 5s'53 | 47½ | 46½ | 47½ |
| 3 Adams Exp 4s'48 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 3 Adams Exp 4s'47 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 16 Alleghany cv 5s'44 | 97¼ | 97 | 97 |
| 8 Alleghany cv 5s'49 | 85⅝ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 25 Alleghany 5s'50 st | 60½ | 59½ | 60½ |
| 8 Allegh Val 4s'42 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 6 Allied Sars 4½s;51 | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 7 Allied2Strs 4½s'50 | 107 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 6 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 54¼ | 54 | 54 |
| 13 Am T&T 5½s'43 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 4 Am T&T 3¾s'66 | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| 8 Am T&T 3¼s'61 | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| 2 Am T Frd cv '50 | 106¼ | 105¾ | 106¼ |
| 14 Ang N Nitra deb 67 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 3 Arm Del 4s 57 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106¼ |
| 3 Arm Del 4s 55 | 105¾ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ |
| 12 AT&SF adj 4s 95 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¾ |
| 4 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 1 AT&SF 4½s 48 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 2 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 24 AtlCoastL 4½s 64 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 7 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59 | 77½ | 76½ | 77½ |
| 5 Atl Refin 3s 53 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Austin&NW 5s 41 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 26 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 72½ | 72 | 72½ |
| 144 B&O 95 st A | 41 | 39¾ | 41 |
| 27 B&O 95 st C | 46⅛ | 44⅞ | 46 |
| 68 B&O 2000 ref D | 41¾ | 39¾ | 40¾ |
| 48 B&O 96 st F | 41 | 39¾ | 41 |
| 272 BO cv 60 st | 17¼ | 16⅜ | 17⅛ |
| 9 B&O 4s 48 | 72 | 71½ | 72 |
| 32 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st | 59½ | 59 | 59½ |
| 39 B&OSW 4s'50 st | 46½ | 45⅞ | 46⅛ |
| 12 B&O T C 4s 59 | 54 | 53½ | 54 |
| 1 Bang&Ar cn 4s 51 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 32 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B | 113⅛ | 113 | 113⅛ |
| 4 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C | 137 | 137 | 137 |
| 2 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 10 BethStl 3¼s 59 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 |
| 40 Beth Stl 3¼s 65 | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 10 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 23 Blaw Knox 5½s 50 | 102 | 101½ | 101½ |
| 3 Boston&M 5s 67 | 75¾ | 75½ | 75⅝ |
| 137 B&Me 4½s 70 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20¼ |
| 2 Bos&Me 4s 60 | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69¾ |
| 3 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 5 Columbia Gs 6s 1961 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 ComlMach inc 69ww | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 6 Commith Ed cv 3½s58 | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | 117⅜ |
| 11 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 6 Con Edis 3½s'70 | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¾ |
| 2 Cou Rys 4s 54 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ |
| 9 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 3 Consum-Pow 3½s 70 | 109⅜ | 109 | 109⅜ |
| 4 Consum Pow 3½s 65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 19 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48 | 105⅞ | 104½ | 105⅞ |
| 12 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 10 Cuba RR 5s 52 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 |
| 3 Curtis Pub 3s 55 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 16 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 10 | 7 107 | 107 |
| 45 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 52⅜ | 50⅞ | 52⅜ |
| 1 Del P&L 4¼s 69 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3 D&R G 4½s 46 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 89 D&RG 4s 36 | 9 | 8½ | 9 |
| 1 D&RG West 5s 55 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 11 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 25 D&RG West 5s 78 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 8 Duluth SS&A 5s 37 | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| 3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 79 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s70 | 104¼ | 104 | 104½ |
| 115 Erie rfg 5s 67 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18¼ |
| 51 Erie rfg 5s 75 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18¼ |
| 14 Erie 1st 4s 96 | 85½ | 84⅞ | 85½ |
| 194 Erie gen lien 4s 96 | 45 | 43⅞ | 45 |
| 42 Erie cv 4s 53 B | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 2 Erie Gene 6s 57 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 7 Firestone T&R 3½s 48 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 10 Fla E Coast 5s 74 st | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 16 Goodrich 4½s 56 | 106⅛ | 106 | 106⅛ |
| 1 GtNor 5s 73 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 5 GtNor 4½s 76D | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 13 GtNor 4½s 77E | 94½ | 94 | 94 |
| 8 GtNor 4s 46 G | 104¼ | 10 | 104¼ |
| 36 GtNor 4s 46 H | 99¼ | 98⅞ | 99 |
| 42 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 85½ | 84⅞ | 85½ |
| 3 Gulf M & Ohio 4s 75 | 64 | 63¾ | 64 |
| 1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 35 Gulf St Util 3½s 69 | 110 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 1 Hock&Co 1st mtg 44 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 6 Houston Ltg 5s 57 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 3 Houst'nOilTex4½s 54 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 10 HudsonCoal 5s 62 A | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 5 HudsCoGas 5s 49 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 10 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅜ |
| 12 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 40½ | 40 | 40½ |
| 2 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 41 | 40 | 40¼ |
| 2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40½ |
| 190 Ill Cen 4¼s 66 | 38½ | 37⅞ | 38½ |
| 1 IllCen 5s 55 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 48 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 42¾ | 41¾ | 42½ |
| 26 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 39¾ | 38⅝ | 39⅝ |
| 10 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50 | 74¾ | 74¼ | 74¾ |
| 29 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 107 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 3 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52 | 100¾ | 100 | 100¾ |
| 1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 32 IntGtNor 1st 6s 52 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 5s 56 B | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| 5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 50½ | 49¾ | 50 |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 6 IntPaper 5s 55 | 104½ | 103⅝ | 104⅛ |
| 4 IntPaper 5s 47 | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| 72 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 39 | 38½ | 39 |
| 85 Int T&T 5s 55 | 41¾ | 40½ | 41¾ |
| 15 Jones&Lgl 5s 61 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 25 KCPS&Mem 4s 36 | 36½ | 35 | 36½ |
| 9 KCPS&Mem 4s 36 ct | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ |
| 4 K C South 5s 50 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 1 K C Term s 60 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 5 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 3 Koppers Co 4s 51 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Kresge Fund 3s 50 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 12 Lac Gas 6s 52A | 60 | 59½ | 59¾ |
| 6 Lac Gas 6s 42B | 60 | 59¾ | 60 |
| 28 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 62¾ | 61¾ | 62¼ |
| 4 Lac Gas 5½s 60D | 62¼ | 61¾ | 62¼ |
| 7 Lac Gas 5s 42 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 2 L E ¼ West 2d 5s 41 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾

Commerce and Finance

# Reserve Finds Record Industrial Production in December

Business and Industry

## Exports Off, Imports Gain In November

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — The total value of United States export trade in November declined to approximately $328,000,000 from $344,000,000 in October, chiefly as a result of decreases in shipments of a comparatively few items to Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan, according to data released by the Department of Commerce. Shipments to Latin America, Australia, and Africa increased but not sufficiently to offset the losses. Imports in November increased to $223,000,000 from $207,000,000 in the previous month.

The rise in imports for the month was due primarily to larger receipts of goods from Canada, Japan, the U. S. S. R. and Belgian Congo.

Exports to Canada declined from about $77,000,000 in October—the highest figure reached in this trade during the war period—to $64,000,000 in November, due principally to a falling off in shipments of crude petroleum, heavy steel, motor truck tires, aircraft, automobiles, and corn. Shipments to Japan declined substantially from $26,000,000 to $16,000,000. Exports to the United Kingdom showed a relatively small decline from $108,000,000 to $102,000,000, and remained at a figure more than three times as great as a year ago.

**30 P. C. Exports to U. K.**

The United Kingdom took more than 30 per cent of total United States exports in November, and British countries, as a group, took more than 60 per cent.

The November total of $102,000,000, compares with exports to the United Kingdom of $31,000,000 in November, 1939, with the gain concentrated largely in a few non-agricultural commodities. Exports in November to British countries, as a group, were valued at $203,000,000, or almost double the value in November, 1939.

Exports to the Continent of Europe, which registered a decline from $73,000,000 in November, 1939, to $15,000,000, represented only 5 per cent of total United States exports in November, 1940.

Shipments were reported as having been made to Russia, to Switzerland, Spain, Portugual, Sweden, Finland and Greece. No exports to German-occupied areas were recorded.

Exports to Latin America in November were approximately $70,500,000, the highest monthly total since last June, when Argentina was purchasing United States goods in a larger volume than recently. Shipments in November to Argentina were valued at $5,900,000, compared with a total of almost $15,000,000 last June, although the November figures represented a slight increase over the recent low level that was touched in October.

The Latin American nations took 21.5 per cent of total United States exports in November, a higher percentage than during the months immediately preceding the beginning of the war but about the same over all percentage as in November of last year.

**Imports Rise**

Increases in imports from a few countries accounted largely for the rise in the value of total inward shipments. Russia and New Zealand furnished increased amounts of fur skins, compared with October, Japan supplied larger quantities of raw silk, and the Belgian Congo sent an increased volume of metals—tin, cobalt, uranium and tantalium to the United States.

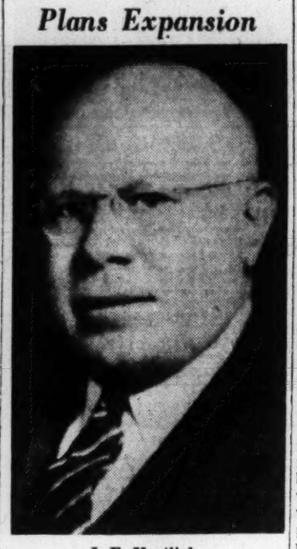
The value of November imports, however, was slightly off, compared with the month in 1939.

Arrivals of merchandise from the Continent of Europe were valued at less than $14,000,000 in November, 1940, whereas a year previous imports from these sources reached $46,000,000.

Inward shipments from the United Kingdom and Ireland were down from $14,000,000 to $11,000,000. Imports from Latin America also decreased from $52,000,000 in November, 1939, to $48,000,000 in November last year. Gains in imports from other areas, particularly in the field of strategic and crude materials, largely counterbalanced these declines.

Imports from Asia increased from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000; those from Canada and others advanced from $36,000,000 to $44,000,000 while those from Australia and Africa increased from $12,000,000 to $16,000,000.

*Plans Expansion*



J. F. Hartlieb

President of Continental Can Company announces his company will spend $25,000,000 for expansion and improvements of manufacturing facilities in the next three years. Mr. Hartlieb said he expected an increased demand from packers in 1941 due to greater consumption and improved employment.

## Individual Incomes For 1940 May Top $74,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that income payments to individuals, sparked by increased pay rolls in defense industries, may reach more than $74,000,000,000 for the calendar year 1940 compared with $70,096,000,000 for 1939.

The actual figure for the first 11 months of 1940 was $66,897,000,000, but the department said its income index is expected to close the year at the highest point since the first quarter of 1930.

The 11-month total included: salaries and wages $42,758,000,000; dividends and interest $8,050,000,000; entrepreneurial income and net rents and royalties $13,399,000,000, and social security benefits and direct relief $2,690,000,000.

The department said income payments to individuals should not be confused with "the national income," which the administration often has said it wanted to boost to at least $80,000,000,000. It defined national income as the "value of the net commodity and service output of the nation's producing enterprises."

"Income payments," it said, "include certain types of income," such as relief payments, which are received by individuals, but which are not directly related to current economic activity. On the other hand, part of the economy's output may be retained by business enterprises in some years and therefore may not take the form of income payments to individuals."

## Consol Gas Plans $12,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement for $12,000,000 of 2¾ per cent first refunding mortgage sinking fund bonds, series Q, due 1976.

The company said that it intended to redeem $5,850,000 of 3½ per cent first refunding mortgage sinking fund bonds, series M, and to use $6,150,000 to reimburse its treasury for capital expenditures, with any balance to be used for corporate purposes.

White, Weld and Company, New York, was listed as the principal underwriter.

## Management Engineering Concerns Consolidate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Announcement is made of the combination of Harvey Williams & Associates, industrial and management engineering organization, headed by Harvey L. Williams of Greenwich, Conn., with Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc., 22-year-old management engineering business headed by Charles R. Stevenson, for the past three years President of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers.

Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc., is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the United States, maintaining offices in New York, Cleveland and Chicago as well as in Montreal, Canada, and London, England. Among its noteworthy activities has been its successful work to aid the manufacturers of machine tools to improve production methods and increase output.

Harvey Williams & Associates is well known in the aviation industry for Mr. Williams' advocacy of a widespread program of sub-contracting as the most effective means of speeding engine and aircraft output and of co-ordinating production equipment of smaller manufacturing establishments with the defense program.

## Many Industries in Nation Approaching Boom Activity

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Few people here in Wall Street seem to realize the size and diversity of the coming American boom. It is difficult to see from where Wall Street sits, because Wall Street continues to be one of the drought areas of American business, probably showing the poorest comparison with the past of any branch of American economic life. By contrast nearly every other field of activity is surging forward to new high levels.

Of course, the machine tool and aviation industries are showing the largest gains. To them 1929 is not a high-water mark just being reached again, but a mark far, far below present levels. The machine tool industry turned out something round $195,000,000 of its products in 1929 and dropped to round $20,000,000 in 1932. In 1939 it turned out something over $200,000,000, in 1940 something round $425,000,000, and it hopes to reach $650,000,000 of products in the current year. That figure is more likely to be exceeded than not attained with the probable steps to be taken this year for accelerating all programs, including subcontracting, lengthening the workweek, and doubling and tripling shifts.

**Vast Airplane Expansion**

The airplane industry turned out around $115,000,000 of goods in 1937, around $225,000,000 in 1938, around $420,000,000 in 1939, and around $650,000,000 last year. It has something around $3,500,000,000 of unfilled orders on its books, which means that the sky is the limit for the goods it will turn out this year. Aviation men say that its expansion rate in 1940 will be much exceeded this year because 1940 was the year for construction, and tooling up. Numerous plants operated only part time in 1940, but the slack has been taken up, and plant capacity is being multiplied.

The automobile industry is likely to be rung in on airplane production this year in some way, even though the experts seem to have found the Reuther plan somewhat over-optimistic, there being an insufficiency of machine-tools, co-ordination, and aluminum for such an elaborate program. Whether any of the big motor companies ever go into actual plane construction, they will contribute heavily as sub-contractors for the big new medium-bomber program for which the Government is to build an assembly plant in Detroit.

The automobile industry is currently rushing production ahead, against rising consumer demand and against the day when its assembly lines may be slowed by lack of skilled workers or machine tools. In spite of the defense program the industry may yet achieve a 5,000,000-car year or even an all-time record output.

**Big Chemical Year Seen**

The chemical industry enters the biggest year in its history, and would do so even without the defense program. Laboratory progress in the synthetic-organic chemicals division has been so great, particularly in the field of plastics, that numerous items, of which the most familiar to the public is nylon, have passed the pilot plant stage and are due to go into heavy construction. The production of synthetic rubber, for instance, is expected to jump from 8,000 tons in 1940 up to round 20,000 tons in 1941, with the help of both the petroleum and the rubber industry.

The production of aluminum is expected to make a record somewhat paralleling that of airplanes and machine tools. Capacity is being rapidly stepped up and is expected to reach something round 650,000,000 pounds during 1941 against 475,000,000 pounds at present. Aluminum Corporation is making large capacity increases, and for the first time, this year, there will be two corporations making aluminum ingots, Reynolds Metal Company having obtained a large RFC loan for the purpose.

Shipbuilding activity is taking an enormous jump. All available ways are being used up and scores of new ones will be built. The Maritime Commission's original program of 50 ships a year is likely to be at least doubled. On top of that will come the recent British order to Todd Shipyards for sixty 10,000-ton ships, to cost $100,000,000; and the new program announced by the President for 200 7,500-ton ships to cost over $300,000,000. Those are only the beginnings of a shipbuilding industry which will probably be limited not by the dollar-mark cost but by the available skilled labor, propulsion machinery and boilers, steel plates, and transportation facilities.

**Building Trend Upward**

Residential building will probably continue the uptrend of recent years which has already carried it above 1929 levels. It will be supplemented by a defense housing program, for defense industrial areas, which is intended to provide 150,000 homes at a cost of nearly $600,000,000, and which is being delayed now by the inter-office conflicts of the various New Deal bureaus having to do with housing.

One of the biggest booms of all is likely to occur in plant construction. In addition to government-financed construction of power plants, tank plants, anti-tank gun plants, and other new plants to build expensive fighting machines by the hundreds of thousands, there will be a possibly unprecedented volume of construction for the enlargement of industrial capacity.

The equipment industries will run at capacity. For the electrical equipment people this means at a far higher rate than in 1929, for they will be supplying ships, airplanes, tanks, and guns with electrical equipment, as well as putting electrical equipment into new plant for steel companies, utilities, chemical companies, and so on—and meeting increased civilian demand for household electrical appliances.

Of the other equipment industries, the automobile equipment people will be hard at work supplying parts for airplanes and tanks, and the railroad equipment people will be rehabilitating old plant and using up-to-date plant to supply the railroads' wants for locomotives and the Army's want of tanks

The controversy over whether the steel industry's capacity is sufficient is not yet settled, but whatever the outcome, the industry will probably continue to run at practical capacity, and that means 95 per cent or more, throughout the year. American defense may take 10,000,000 tons, the British have indicated they want 10,000,000 tons for themselves and the Empire, and civilian orders will probably take the other 60,000,000 tons of capacity, which is more than civilians have ever taken before.

**Gun vs. Butter Argument**

The popular "guns-versus-butter" argument obviously will be answered differently in every industry. The very term indicates the impossibility of generalization, for there is a crying shortage of guns and an excess supply of butter and all other foodstuffs except, perhaps, meats. The first outright curtailment of civilian desires came in the taking over by the Army in November of the air transport companies' orders for new planes for their 1941-1942 expansion program. That is probably significant of where civilians will first feel the pinch of the defense program—in so-called luxury goods and services.

It is possible that new automobiles may not be so easy to get by the end of 1941, just as seats on air transports may be hard to buy. Likewise it may be difficult to get hold of new optical goods, runabout cruisers, and other luxuries that require skilled manufacture. But except for aluminum household ware, no staple shortages are likely to be felt by the "ultimate consumer."

No matter what else happens, a good many habits are likely to be changed, just as daylight saving was brought in by the previous World War, and the face of America is likely to be changed by new highways, plants, and houses. Many hampering and obsolescent techniques are likely to go out—the introduction of mass production into housing is being accelerated, and it is likely to become a commonplace in shipbuilding and may be introduced into airplane construction.

The nation's industrial capacity to produce consumers' goods is likely to get a great increase, as well as its capacity to produce war materials. Whatever happens after the emergency is over, the increased capacity is likely to increase the nation's ultimate standard of living, whether that standard of living is allowed to develop privately or is channeled into mass activities and into commonly owned recreational and luxury facilities.

## Monsanto Chemical Plans For Employee Retirement

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS—A pension plan has been approved by the stockholders of Monsanto Chemical Company. The amount of the pension when combined with governmental pensions will approach 50 per cent of average earnings for employees of long service earning less than $3,000 a year. The pension will be provided for employees when they reach the age of 60 in the case of women and 65 in the case of men.

Employees receiving less than $250 a month participate in the benefits of the plan without cost, and those receiving more than $250 a month will have an opportunity to retire on a pension commensurate with their earnings upon payment into the plan of 4½ per cent of their earnings above $3,000 a year. All eligible employees, both men and women, of Monsanto's domestic plants, offices and subsidiaries are included under the plan.

## Republic Steel Opens Big Armor Plate Plant

MASSILLON, Ohio (AP)—Three sheet steel mills owned here by Republic Steel Corp. are being converted into an armor plate plant which will go into partial operation soon and attain its ultimate capacity by late summer, the company announced.

"A substantial addition to the nation's light armor plate capacity" will result, the company said Using electric furnace steel from a plant in nearby Canton, the unit here will heat treat, cut, finish and shape armor plate. Nearly 300,000 feet of floor space is available.

**Oldsmobile Sales at Peak**

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Oldsmobile division of General Motors reported that its retail sales of new cars for the calendar year 1940 totaled 204,961 units. It was the greatest sales year in the company's history, the previous high being 187,375 units in 1937. Sales during the last 10-day period of December were 6,955, bringing the total for the month to 20,883.

## Industrial Output Hits All-Time High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that industrial production had reached an all-time high during December, 1940—equal to 136 per cent of the 1935-1939 average on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Such a level would compare with the previous high of 133 per cent during November, and 129 in October, and would make the 1940 average as a whole 122. By comparison, the board's index showed averages of 108 in 1939, 113 in 1937, and 110 in 1929.

Actual volume of output which usually declines in November and December, the board said in a statement, showed little change during those months of 1940 and was about 7 per cent greater than in the peak reached at the end of 1939.

The board suggested that the industrial production index "should not be taken as a single adequate measure of the economic well-being of the nation," adding:

"Especially over long periods considerable allowance needs to be made, not only for changes in the nature and quality of industrial products, but also for many other developments, including changes in other types of production, in foreign trade, in the size and composition of the population, and in the division of income."

Durable manufactures apparently rose about 5 points to 160 per cent of the 1935-1939 average and nondurable manufactures rose two points to 122, while minerals were unchanged at 118, the board said.

For the year as a whole, it said, the major increases as compared with 1939 were in metals, machinery and transportation equipment industries, with production larger than for any previous year in most groups. It said that the principal exceptions were lumber, leather, and alcoholic beverages.

## Court Restrains Electrical Makers From Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—A consent decree which the Justice Department and 27 electrical equipment manufacturers said was of wide significance to business generally has been approved by a Federal Court in New York in a price-fixing suit against the manufacturers.

Saying in a statement that "the decree indicates that anti-trust division's position regarding certain price reporting activities," the Justice Department asserted that the 27 defendants were restrained "from reporting, collecting, auditing, compiling, disseminating or exchanging with any other manufacturer information concerning offers for sale, or concerning prices to be charged otherwise than in actually consummated sales and in bona fide contracts to sell duly executed and unconditionally binding the seller to sell and the buyer to accept delivery at a certain price."

Frank H. Baxter of Baxter Associates of New York said in a statement on behalf of the manufacturers:

"Under the decree trade associations and industrial groups may now proceed without fear of governmental disapproval to collect and disseminate vital business data, make reports of consummated sales and prices obtained, and audit industrial statistics to insure completeness and accuracy.

"The decree permits the issuance and circulation of prices, terms and conditions of sale if such useful information is 'readily, fully and fairly available to the purchasing and distributing trade' at the time of their initial dissemination."

## Power Output Rises After Holiday Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output in the week ended Jan. 4 rebounded moderately after the holiday lull, but failed to measure up to the record output in the third week of December, the Edison Electric Institute disclosed.

Latest output of 2,704,800,000 killowatthours was 3.1 per cent ahead of 2,622,850,000 in the previous week and 9.4 per cent more than 2,473,397,000 in the comparable week a year ago.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported oy the institute as follows:

New England 6.1, Middle Atlantic 7.2, Central Industrial 11.6, West Central 7.2, Southern States 9.3, Rocky Mountain 8.2, Pacific Coast 5.2.

## Large Alaskan Crab Catch Neglected, Survey Shows

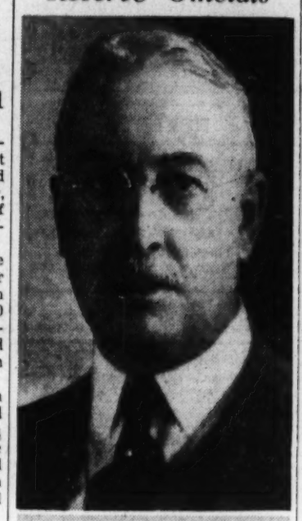
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Though hundreds of communities and thousands of workers from the Columbia River to Alaska's Bristol Bay depend upon the lucrative Washington-British Columbia-Alaska fishing industry for their existence, commercial crab fishing has been largely neglected.

In British Columbia, authorities state, it is controlled by Japanese. In Alaska, a $5,000,000 annual crab catch is waiting for American fishermen, according to Capt. A. V. Nelson, skipper of the United States canning ship Tondelayo following a three months' survey of this unexploited industry in northern waters.

King crabs are often three to four feet from tip to tip. Used exclusively for canning purposes, the deep sea crawlers valued at some $2 each yield three pounds of lobster-like meat.

*Reserve Officials*



Bachrach; © Harris & Ewing

Above: Frederick H. Curtiss, designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for 1941. Below: Henry S. Dennison, President of the Dennison Manufacturing Co. of Framingham, Mass., chosen Deputy Chairman for 1941.

## Chain Store Sales Gain in December

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. reported December sales increased to $54,571,092 from $52,332,623 in December, 1939, a gain of 4.3 per cent. Total 1940 sales amounted to $335,460,253, or 5.2 per cent more than $318,832,968 in 1939.

McCrory Stores Corp. reported its sales in 1940 totaled $45,571,603, an increase of 5.5 per cent over the $43,193,608 of 1939. December sales were 4.8 per cent higher and November sales 12 per cent higher than in the like 1939 months.

Sales of Safeway Stores, Inc., for the four weeks ended December 21, 1940 were $32,029,863, a gain of 1.82 per cent over sales of $31,456,075 reported for the four weeks ended December 23, 1939. For the 52 weeks ended December 21, 1940, sales were $396,566,335, against $385,428,139 for the 52 weeks ended December 23, 1939, a gain of 2.89 per cent. Stores in operation total 2,550 against 2,873 a year ago.

W. T. Grant Co., reported December sales of $20,029,698, up 6.1 per cent from $18,868,317 in December 1939. Sales for November showed an increase of 13.4 per cent over November 1939. Sales for 12 months were $111,050,295, up 7.4 per cent from $103,361,729 in 1939.

H. L. Green Co., operators of a national chain of variety stores, reported December sales of $7,971,910, up 1.9 per cent from $7,821,115 in December 1939.

**Carloadings Gain Seen**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimated that freight loadings in the first quarter of 1941 would total 5,527,106 cars, an increase of 9.5 per cent over the same period last year.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

LA JOLLA, CALIF.—Sunshine Cottages, attractive, modern, restful, centrally located; electric refrigeration, innerspring mattresses, excellent heat; near church. F. BLONDEEL, Mgr., 7831 Exchange Pl.

**HOMES TO SHARE**

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—Woman alone will share her comfortable home with retired or business woman, or rent room; ref. exch. Box 4, 1007 S. Alfred St., Los Angeles, Calif.

**PECANS**

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, ten pounds big, beautiful Paper Shell Pecans anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C, S., Camilla, Georgia.

**PAYING GUESTS**

MIAMI, FLA.—Can accommodate four adults in my lovely home; room and board, $150 a month per person. 3619 5th Avenue N. E. Phone 3-6729.

**REAL ESTATE**

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OWNERS — Let me analyse, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 865-B, Indianapolis, Ind.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

**ROOM CLERK** Single, 25, desires different location; go anywhere; 3 yrs. present position; best references; transcript system—typewriter—switchboard. Box 118, Oaks Hotel, Springfield, Mass.

EXECUTIVE'S secretary, man, 33, married, broad experience in many phases of business—sales, management, advertising; capable of much responsibility; go anywhere. Write Box F-1, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

## Roosevelt's 1942 Budget Holds To Price Parity for Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress was asked by President Roosevelt to provide $1,013,905,493 for activities of the Agriculture Department —including crop control subsidy programs—during the 1942 fiscal year.

This sum was $187,456,390 less than appropriations for corresponding activities this year.

Anticipating that war curtailment of foreign markets in cotton, wheat and tobacco might adversely affect some farmers, the Chief Executive urged, however, that he be given authority to obligate the Treasury for an additional sum of not to exceed $162,000,000 to supplement the parity payments included under the $1,013,905,493 request.

**Benefit Payments**

The President's budget for the department would provide $596,711,340 for benefit payments to farmers who co-operated with AAA crop control programs. The subsidies would include $498,921,220 for soil conservation payments, $49,866,160 for "parity" payments and $47,923,960 for payments under the sugar control program.

Appropriations for benefit payments for the current year totaled $721,162,380, including $461,321,220 for soil conservation, $211,866,160 for parity and $47,975,000 for sugar payments.

(Parity payments are designed to supplement market income to bring total farm income from basic crops to a level which would give those products purchasing power equal to that they commanded in the 1909-14 period. Officials have estimated that at current prices, it would require upwards of $700,000,000 in parity payments to provide such equality.)

Commenting on the agricultural situation, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The increased domestic market for farm products, resulting from defense expenditures, will improve the income position of many farmers. At the same time the curtailment of foreign markets, particularly in cotton, wheat and tobacco, would leave large numbers of these farmers in a serious plight without the continuance of farm programs."

He added that the administration was "definitely maintaining" the principles of "parity and conservation" for agriculture.

Other items in the department's budget included $200,000,000 for removal of farm surpluses under such programs as distribution of food among needy families through relief agencies and the stamp plan and by export subsidies. This was a reduction of $35,703,322 from the amount appropriated this year

Agriculture Department officials said the stamp program would be operated at the present schedule despite the proposed reduction in funds. They had hoped, however, for a $400,000,000 appropriation for this purpose.

**Research Allotment**

For research, experimental, regulatory and administrative activities of the department, the President requested $100,026,000, or virtually the same amount as was voted for this year.

Mr. Roosevelt asked a direct appropriation of $66,000,000 for rural relief grants under the Farm Security Administration's rehabilitation program. He also requested that this agency be authorized to borrow $150,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans to low-income farmers. This year the FSA got an appropriation of $62,698,000 and authorization for $175,000,000 in RFC loans.

He also recommended that the Rural Electrification Administration be authorized to borrow $40,000,000 compared with $100,000,000 this year for loans for rural power projects.

## Big Earnings Shown By Chicago Banks

CHICAGO (AP)—The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago's largest bank, reported 1940 net profit of $16,135,516, equal to $10.76 a share, compared with $15,526,000, or $10.58, in 1939.

Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the board, said the bank's resources were at an all-time peak of $1,620,004,121. Mr. Cummings said interest rates declined during the past year but loan activity has increased and financing of the national defense program should result in an expansion.

The First National Bank of Chicago reported 1940 profit of $6,083,360, equal to $20.28 a share, compared with $4,882,226, or $16.27, in 1939. The First National, with assets totaling $1,238,291,000 is Chicago's second largest bank.

## Montana Utility Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Public offering was made today of $10,000,000 securities of Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. consisting of $7,500,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds at 103½ and $2,500,000 serial bonds on a yield basis. Proceeds will be used for refunding.

Blyth & Co. and Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt headed the group offering.

## Local Classified

*(Continued.)*

**REAL ESTATE**

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Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

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*For Sale or Rent*
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, warm, attractive room in private family; delicious food. Asp. 8247.

**ROOMS TO LET**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS.—Furnished room with private bath; also single room. 398 Marlborough Street.

BOSTON, MASS.—Beautiful rooms for business or retired people; also Swedish-American dining room. 74-76 Bay State Road.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single or double room, with or without bath; modern private home. 121 Clark Road.

CORONADO — BILTMORE HOTEL
Park Place at Orange Ave., Coronado, Calif. All outside rooms with private baths; homelike, comfortable; attractive weekly and monthly rates; fireproof building, steam heat; dining room near by; NO LIQUOR.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7353.

N. Y. C., Midtown—Spacious connecting rooms, fireplace; suitable 2-3 congenial adults; only guests; $7.00 including Sunday breakfast. MU 5-7504.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—Business person; beautifully furnished single; river view; use immaculate kitchen, elevator. Evenings TR. 4-4775.

N. Y. C., 514 West 114th—Overlooking Columbia campus; small room, lavatory; business woman, student; kitchen privilege; $3.00. King, Apt. 42.

**SEWING MACHINES**

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

YOUNG man, 29, 2 years college (civil engineering); own real estate management and brokerage firm for 8 years; seeks new field, remuneration secondary to opportunity. Write Box L-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

COMPANION - housekeeper wishes position, nursing experience. Write Box C-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Young woman desires position as part-time companion, housekeeper, nurse; good reader. EVEREST, Tel. UN. 4-4878.

TUTOR—Primary grade work; special experience in teaching reading. Kir. 1117, Cambridge, Mass.

**SOLOISTS**

SOLOIST available as substitute or permanent, N. Y. or vicinity. Write Box S-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**TRUCKING**

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

**WANTED TO BUY**

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

*NEW JERSEY*

**CRANFORD**

FOR THE NEW YEAR AND ALWAYS—
We will provide you with the unusual yet useful gift.
A Greeting Card assortment second to none. Northmont Silk Stockings, bathed in cosmetic oils to make them wear longer. 79c pair, 3 pair 2.25. Nylons now in stock.
GOLDENBERGS
8 N. UNION AVENUE, CRANFORD, N. J.
1941 Diaries Now.

**RADIO REPAIRING**

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON CIR. 6913

RADIO REPAIRS
ALFRED B. STARR
Tel. Cl. 7-8323, 258 W. 97th Street, N. Y. C.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

**ORGANISTS**

EXPERIENCED organist with excellent repertoire desires position. Box F-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**PEST CONTROL**

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you

**RADIO REPAIRING**

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON CIR. 6913

**DRESSMAKING**

EXPERIENCED dressmaker, original designer, colored; dresses, gowns, suits, coats, alterations, etc.; hour, day; own home or out. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

EMPLOYERS
HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE
WO 2-2080 280 B'way. N.Y.C.
LOUISE C. HAHN

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions, reasonable rates, insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT**

1941 CADILLACS FOR RENT
DRIVE YOURSELF. Fine new cars, fully equipped, every service provided. R. S. ROBIE, Inc., Boston. Hubbard 0800.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**

37 Ford Tudor ..... $215
'39 Ford Tour. Sedan, heater, defroster, special buy ..... $395

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

**CLEANING AND DYEING**

FASTIDIOUS
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

**COUNTRY BOARD**

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

**DRESSMAKING**

EXPERIENCED dressmaker, original designer, colored; dresses, gowns, suits, coats, alterations, etc.; hour, day; own home or out. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you

OBrion Russell & Co.
*INSURANCE of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE
CAPABLE
experienced correspondent. Can relieve busy executive of details. Efficient, honest. With one company 12 years (5 years as field representative). Also experienced in Promotion Work and Public Relations.
Single, free to travel, college man. Reliable references. Write Box H-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

What are you going to do with your savings?
4% ON SAVINGS and INVESTMENTS
Share Accounts
Current Rate
Here your money earns more! All accounts insured up to $5,000 by U. S. & L. I. C., an agency of the Federal Government.
Write for the facts.
OAK PARK FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N
184 N. Marion St., Oak Park, Ill.
Phone Village 8700
Herbert E. W. Bach, President
Grace B. Gordon, Secy.-Treas.

## NEW JERSEY

### EAST ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 4-5382 daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**SCOTT-RIDDLE INN**
Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

**Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.**
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

**The Cake Cupboard**
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

**GUILLAUME'S**
Dainty Deb Shop
*Specializes in Permanent Waving*
84 No. Walnut Street
OR. 5-9750

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

*Charlotte Chari Davis*
CORSETIERE
*Foundations made to your measure individually fitted*
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
*Personal Attention to Details*
**BOND LAUNDRIES**
We invite your inspection any day
817 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

**For Suburban Homes**
*Consult*
Frederic L. Wolf
*Realtor*
7 South Orange Ave., South Orange
*Call A. Harding*

### ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH ESSO SERVICENTER
C. P. JONES, Prop.
500 No. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
*24 hour service*

### ENGLEWOOD

FLOWERS BY WIRE
*Gladden Every Day with Flowers*
**ART FLOWER SHOP, Inc.**
8 North Dean St., Englewood 3-4884-5

**CRAIG DRY GOODS**
3 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
**Our White Sale Is On**
Curtains, Yard Goods, Linens.
Slip Covers made to order.
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4094

### HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
*Jewelers*
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

### HOBOKEN

**Washington Furniture Co., Inc.**
LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, Pres.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
100 Washington St. Ph. HOboken 3-3358-9

### IRVINGTON

**Red Cross Shoes for Women**
**FlorsheimShoes for Men**
**Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted**
**HIRSCH'S** 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

### JERSEY CITY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

**LOUIS MIGDOLL**
*Electrical Contractor and House Wiring*
See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

**INSURANCE**
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
**JOHN ROSAMOND**
968 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3595

## NEW JERSEY

### JERSEY CITY (Continued)

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
*COKE, COAL, OIL*
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

**CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE**
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

### MAPLEWOOD

**ROWLAND S. YOUNG**
Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue SO. 2-2692

**THE CAMERA CENTER**
Photographic Supplies
Models, Photo Finishing
168 Maplewood Ave.
Harry C. Thompson, Jr.

### MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

### MONTCLAIR

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

***Swing Into Our Great January Sale for Certified Savings***
Pequot Muslin Sheets, 81x90-72x99, $1.09. Cases, 42x36, 21c; 45x36, 23c. Martex heavy large bath towels, reg. 59c, now 44c. Martex Part Linen Dish Towels, reg. 24c, now 6 for 97c. Irish Linen printed dish towel, 29c. Pre-shrunk Poplin Uniforms, several styles, $1.07. There are many other items too numerous to mention. Come in and convince yourself of real saving values.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Avenue

**QUALITY FOOD!**
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
**The Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

**The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation**
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

***Fine Jewelry***
**HENKE'S, Inc.**
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

**JANUARY WHITE SALE**
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
*Montclair's Department Store*
Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
*The Hairdresser*
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

*Delicious Meals*
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 *Established 1927*

### NEWARK

*"The Music Center of New Jersey"*
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
**GRIFFITH PIANO CO.**
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

**Hahne & Co.**
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

## NEW JERSEY

### NEWARK (Continued)

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000 Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

### NUTLEY

Oscar's Shell Service
SHELL
Shellubrication
"The Modern Upkeep Service"
Batteries—Tires—Accessories
Phone Nutley 2-3111
KINGSLAND RD. and BLOOMFIELD AVE. NUTLEY

### ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8558, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**WE LIVE TO SERVE!**
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

**BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS**
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR. 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

*Enna Jettick*
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

**Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.**
*Stationery—Office Equipment*
*Greeting Cards—Books*
*Gifts*
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

### SOUTH ORANGE

**SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.**
Beech Nut Tomato Juice 89c doz.
Heinz Jellies; Grape, Currant and Crabapple.....3 jars 51c
155 So. Orange Ave. S. O. 2-4600

### WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

### PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
'blue coal' — Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
Phone Pa. 2-1784 Paterson WX 7010

### PLAINFIELD

**VISIT . . .**
**BLOSSOM HILL FARM**
**DAIRYLAND DANCING**
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street, Plainfield, N. J.

**THE GOSSARD SHOP**
*Take Advantage of Our January Sales*
Tel. PL. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

**M. E. Willoughby FLORIST**
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

**GIFTS TO TREASURE**
**ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.**
*Jewelers*
206 W. FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

## NEW JERSEY

### PLAINFIELD (Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**ROSENBAUM'S**
*Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store*
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

**TEPPER'S**
*For Your Convenience*
**Open Thursday Eve. until 9**
*"A safe place to shop"*
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMO-SET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—RUG SHAMPOOING AND MOTH PROOFING
**Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.**
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

### RED BANK

*"Footwear of Distinction"*
*Exclusive Agents*
**Red Cross Shoes**
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
**Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.**
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St., Call R. B. 686

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

**R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.**
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

### RIDGEWOOD

DRESSES • SUITS • COATS
*Leeds* SHOP INC
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
**Ridgewood Corset Shop**
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

**LAW**
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
*BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING*
**GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.**
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Have Candy Handy
For the Unexpected Guest
Home Made Candies
BY
FERNWOOD
103½ E. Ridgewood Ave., opp. Park.

**HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.**
*January White Sale*
Pequot Sheets, 81 x 99 — 1.19
Cannon Sheets, 81 x 99 — .87
*Other sizes in proportion*
Special Values in Dish Towels—Wash Cloths, etc.

*Subscription Coupon*
**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

## NEW JERSEY

### RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
**YOUNG & BORTIC**
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

### SUMMIT

**Canoe Brook Farms**
*Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
**James MacDougall & Sons**
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

Luzier's Cosmetics
and Individual Make-Up
Exclusive TOILETRY GIFTS
MRS. MABEL MOXON, *Consultant*
6 Sussex Ave. Chat. 4-3775

### TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

### TRENTON

*The*
**TOWN and COUNTRY** *Shop*
FASHION FROCKS
*for Women and Misses*
109 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. Ph. 2-5857

**GILBERT & MOTT**
The Best Deal in Town
**CHEVROLET**
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

**Castanea MILK**
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4255

### WESTFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Brunner's*
*Dependable Jewelers Since 1900*
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

**TUTTLE BROS**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

**E. W. DAVIES, Inc.**
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St. Westfield, N. J.
*Everything for Your Car*
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2 2271

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
**THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY**
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

**CORBY'S Enterprise Laundry, Inc.**
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

## NEW JERSEY

### WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street West New York, N. J.
Ford Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
New and Used Cars
*Service and Genuine Parts*

**Pennsylvania**

### ALLENTOWN

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

**PACKARD MOTOR CARS**
Fenstermacher & Ream Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

Appel JEWELER
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

**GOODENOUGH'S**
923 HAMILTON STREET

### BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

### ERIE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**The Halle Bros. Co.**
116-124 West Tenth Street
**Annual January Sale of Corsets**
Erie's most dependable lines of jewelry, moderately priced, will be found at
**FORD E. O'DELL**
*Watches Diamonds*
24 WEST TENTH STREET

**PULAKOS**
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

**Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.**
FIRESTONE TIRES
*Texaco Gasoline and Oils*
*Complete Car Service*
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

**LAVER'S**
*Florists Decorators*
*TWO ENTRANCES*
27 West 7th St. 705 Peach St.
Phone 22-042 Phone 22-460

*QUALITY*
**COAL—COKE**
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
**J. F. Siegel Coal Company**
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

*Meiser's*
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Linens, Towels and Domestics
*Special sales in progress.*

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ERIE (Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
**State Street Food Market**
816 STATE STREET

### HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Calculus**—*Kal'-ku-lus* (*a* short, first *u* as in unite, second clipped-short as in circus).

A word of broad application both in mathematics and in rhetoric. A Latin term, it started out in its homeland meaning specifically a ball of stone, or "a marble," we might say, such as was used in counting. By metaphor, it expands from something insignificant to something universal.

**Centurion** (Matt. 8:5)—*Sen-tu'-ri-un* (*e* short, first *u* long as in cube, *i* short, second *u* clipped-short as in circus). The long *u*, here called for, should prove easy to vocalize after the consonant *t*.

The Greek word in the original text of Matthew represents the Latin *centurio*, "commander of 100." An American Translation explains "centurion" as "a Roman captain." The Romans liked grouping of individuals by hundreds both soldiers and voters. The Greeks and the Persians seem to have had a similar use for 10 times 10, especially in military arrangements, and the Israelites as well.

**Delusive** — *De-lu'-siv* (*e* quick-long as in create, *u* long as in cube, *i* short). Some deliberateness is required for the long *u* after *l*; but public speaking seems to make the demand, whatever conversational usage may be.

The meaning of the word falls not far short of "deceptive."

**Disintegrated** — *Dis-in'-te-grat'-ed* (both *i*'s short, first *e* quick-long as in create, *a* long, second *e* preferably short). Whether the final syllable shall be pronounced with a clear short *e* or an obscured vowel sound equivalent to short *i*, depends on whether the speaking is formal or informal.

The word goes back to the Latin *integrare*, "make entire." Anything is disintegrated which is made the opposite of entire, or "broken up," "dissolved."

**Etc.** — Since this abbreviation represents the Latin *et cetera*, "and the rest," speakers are advised to say the Latin outright and in full—*et set'-er-a* (first two *e*'s short, third as in maker, *a* obscured as in sofa), or *et set'-ra* (both *e*'s short, *a* as in sofa)—rather than to use an English paraphrase. An important consideration, perhaps, is to deliver the two words as inconspicuously as possible, without noticeable emphasis.

**Finity**—*Fin'-i-ti* (first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity).

Latin has *infinitas*, "that which is without limit," from which comes "infinity." To get an antonym, English drops the negative prefix *in* and makes *finity*, "that which has bounds."

**Gilgal** (Josh. 14:6) — *Gil'-gal* Both syllables closed (ending with a consonant) and therefore their vowels are short in pronunciation.

**Indestructible** — *In'-de-struk'-ti-b'l* (first *i* short, *e* quick-long as in create, *u* short as in up, second *i* clipped-short as in charity). A true short *i* is asked for in the next to the last syllable, and an effortless, rather obscured one must be intended.

The word stands on the Latin *struere*, "build" (or *destruere*, "unbuild"). The meaning of the whole formation is "that which cannot be unbuilt."

**Jephunneh** (Josh. 14:6) —*Je-fun'-e* (first *e* quick-long as in create, *u* short as in up, second *e* short).

A number of times referred to as Caleb's father. His name spells out strangely in English letters, and nothing remains but to pronounce it as it appears.

**Kadesh-barnea** (Josh. 14:6)—*Ka'-desh-bar'-ne-a* (first *a* long, first *e* short, second *a* as in arm, second *e* quick-long as in create, third *a* obscured as in sofa). A compound word, each member carrying a stress. The *a* of *Kadesh*, being in an open position and accented, is sounded long. The accent of *barnea* recedes to the first syllable.

**Kenezite** (Josh. 14:6)—*Ke'-nez-it* (first *e* long, second short, *i* long). The first syllable is open, and the vowel accordingly long. There, too, lies the stress.

**Mythological**—*Mith'-o-loj'-i-kal* (both *i*'s short, first *o* quick-long as in obey, second short, *a* clipped-short as in account). A short sound is the rule for the *y*, although a long sound may have justification.

The meaning ordinarily has to do with ancient lore and pagan divinities. By extension it pertains to whatever stands on insecure, fictitious ground.

**Nain** (Luke 7:11) — *Na'-in* (*a* long, *i* short).

Only a single mention is made of it in the Gospels. The name for the place holds today.

**Organic** — *Or-gan'-ik* (*o* as in orb, *a* and *i* short). Numerous adjectives ending in *ic* (for Latin *icus*) carry the accent on the syllable next preceding, no doubt because the words from which they descend carry it there.

"Organic" happens to be of genuine Greek source, and, being Greek, is flexible in its connotations. The native word meant "relating to an implement." The modern English word refers to that which has systematic structure, whether social, mechanical, or zoological.

**Patriarchs** — *Pa'-tri-arks* (first *a* long, second as in arm, *i* short).

The Greek word which this directly represents seems to have signified "head of a family." It lends itself to broader application in English, referring to elders and spiritual leaders of old, particularly of Bible times.

**Simulated** — *Sim'-u-lat'-ed* (*i* short, *u* as in unite, *a* long, *e* preferably short).

From the Latin verb *simulare*, which meant "make a thing look like that which it is not." The English word tends to retain the Latin definition.

### Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

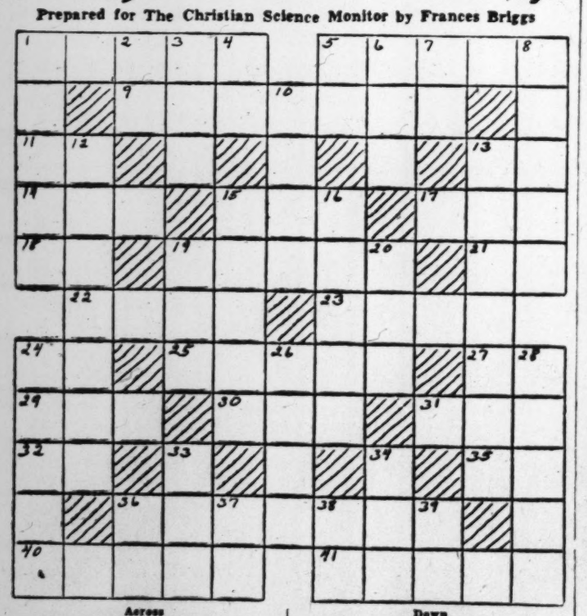
1. It is on the Gulf of Aden in Africa.
2. Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota, and North Dakota.
3. The ornamental carving done by sailors is one of the few forms of decoration which originated in the United States.
4. A city in southern Maine.
5. At Nassau, for he is Governor-General of the Bahamas.
6. The American larch tree.
7. The Chicago Coliseum because so many presidential conventions have been held here; seats 12,000.
8. It is a French colony.
9. Venice.
10. The summit of the Continental Divide in Arapaho National Forest, in Colorado; 11,315 feet above sea level.

### Largest Topaz

The world's biggest topaz, found in Brazil, is more than two feet long, nearly two feet wide and a foot and a half high.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Who signs himself "F. P. A."?
5—Who followed a white rabbit down a rabbit-hole?
9—What was an early form of the slide trombone?
11—What is a prefix meaning "down"
13—Civil Service (abbr.)?
14—Limiting region or part is what?
15—What fresh-water food fish of Europe reaches length of one foot?
17—Before.
18—Symbol for nickel is what?
19—Where did Saul visit witch on eve of battle of Gilboa?
21—What is used for a draft animal or for food?
22—All that glitters is not what?
23—A saponifier is used in making what?
24—Exist.
25—What is a mimetic person or thing?
27—What is symbol for lead?
29—A gourmand likes to do what?
30—What is a river of France?
31—Who was chief god of Babylon?
32—Steamship (abbr.).
35—What is second note of scale?
36—What is a pictorial caricature?
40—Frans Xaver Scharwenka played what musical instrument?
41—The smith in Longfellow's poem had hair of what color?

**Down**

1—Who was friend of Miles Standish?
2—While.
3—Who is one of rangers in "Der Freischutz"?
4—What is the Palmetto State (abbr.)?
5—What is a month of Jewish calendar?
6—Who was Celtic god of light?
7—Neuter pronoun.
8—What breed of swine is believed to be descended from old English wild pig?
10—Who was a Scotch navigator and reputed American pirate?
12—Obscure sayings are what?
13—What do you call a market gardener who raises special crops out of season?
15—Where was Kipling born?
16—What dye is used for making red ink?
19—Shade tree.
20—What fabulous bird bore off elephants to feed its young?
24—Who was famous Greek fabulist?
26—Where is money coined by public authority?
28—Silvery pigment lining in scales of what fish is used in making artificial pearls?
33—Rabbit dropped gloves and what when frightened by 5 Across?
34—What is a silver coin of Peru?
36—Symbol for calcium is what?
37—What is name of an artificial language?
38—What is a river of Siberia?
39—Mt. McKinley is highest mountain on what continent (abbr.)?

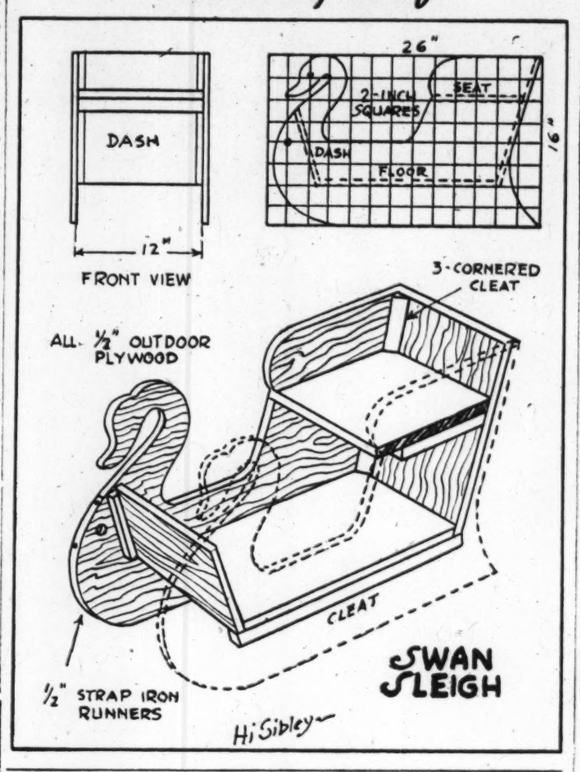
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Daily Quotation

*"BUILD today, then, strong and sure,*
*With a firm and ample base;*
*And ascending and secure*
*Shall tomorrow find its place."*

—LONGFELLOW

## Make It Yourself




## It Has Been Said of Riches—

The larger the income, the harder it is to live within it.—Whately.

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.—Beecher.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.—Franklin.

"If I were rich," says one, "I would . . . " Illusion! We often hold firmer to the last crown we have amassed than to the first which we gained.—J. P. Senn.

Every man is rich or poor according to the proportions between his desires and his enjoyments.—Johnson.

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes the man rich. He is rich according to what he is, not according to what he has.—Beecher.

Less coin, less care; to know how to dispense with wealth is to possess it.—Reynolds.

## In Lighter Vein

**Experienced Party Goer**

"Your friend Joe seemed to be the life of the party."

"Yes, he was the only one who could talk louder than the radio."

**His Example**

Teacher: "Can you give me a good example of how heat expands things and cold contracts them?"

Student: "Well, the days are much longer in the summer."

**Difficulties**

Joe: "What's become of the Hikers' Club?

Jim: "Oh, it disbanded. It was getting too hard to persuade passing motorists to pick us up and give us a lift."—Grit.

**Easy**

"Now, how would you close your books for the night?" asked the bookkeeping teacher of his business training class.

"Oh, that's simple," replied the fair coed, as fitting her words to action, she closed them with a bang.

**Her Mistake**

The young man at the social gathering was boasting of his Arctic explorations. He gazed at the beautiful girl he was trying to impress.

"Just imagine," he said, dramatically, "an enormous icefloe!"

"Yes, I'd like an ice," said the girl, absently, "but my name isn't Flo!"—Montreal Star.

## Daily Anecdote

### Investment in Virtue

Henry VI was no Beau Brummel, and one day the Earl of Warwick took him to task for the meanness of his attire.

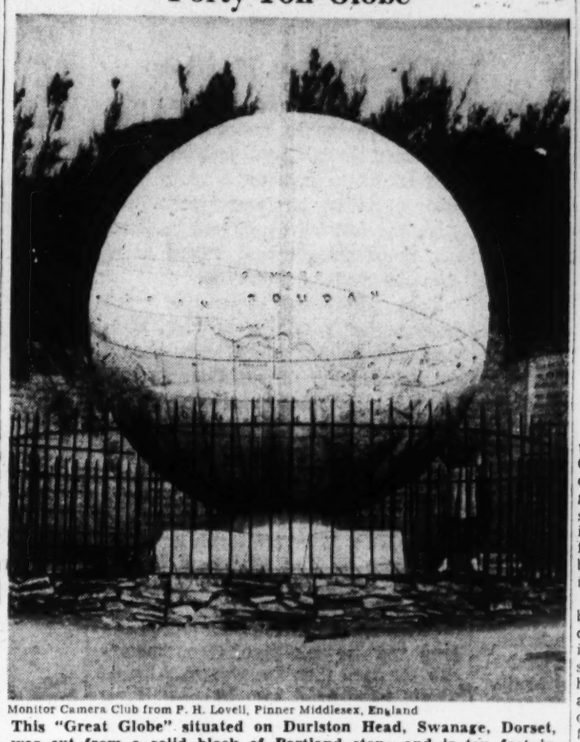
The monarch heard him out and then quietly said, "It becomes a King to excel his subjects in virtue, not in vesture."

## Where Would You Find—

1. Cape Guardafui?
2. The four States which bound Montana?
3. The country where scrimshaw originated?
4. Bangor?
5. The Duke of Windsor?
6. A hackmatack?
7. The stadium called "The Front Door to the White House"?
8. The country which owns Madagascar?
9. A city called "The Bride of the Sea"?
10. Berthoud Pass?

(Answers appear on this page)

## Forty-Ton Globe



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner Middlesex, England

**This "Great Globe" situated on Durlston Head, Swanage, Dorset, was cut from a solid block of Portland stone and is ten feet in diameter. It was erected in 1891 by George Burt, J. P., a former Sheriff of London. All the continents and islands of the world are shown in bas-relief.**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### What the Letters "O. K." Stand For?

Miss L. A. P., of Rensselaer, Ind., writes, "Will you please tell us about O. K.? What the letters stand for, and where it originated? At least half the world does not know. . . ."

Upon concluding the research on the matter, the writer of this article is of the opinion that to infer that "half the world does not know" is an understatement. The records indicate that no one is absolutely certain just what the letters "O. K." stand for. Several theories have been offered, however.

Webster's International Dictionary mentions that they are probably from the Choctaw Indian word **oke** or **hoke**, meaning, "Yes, it is."

The Encyclopedia Americana mentions that O. K. has incorrectly been ascribed to Andrew Jackson. A humorist of the time declared that Jackson, as President, used O. K. to endorse official documents as correct, under the impression that it was the abbreviation of "Orl Korrect."

The Americana further states that some claim that O. K. had its origin in the initials of the Indian chief, "Old Keokuk," who customarily signed papers with his initials.

Differing a trifle from Webster, the Americana says that the derivation is also attributed to the Choctaw word **okeh**, meaning, "it is so, and in no other way." Woodrow Wilson, when President, used "Okeh" in signing official documents.

Still another possibility is suggested by Stimpson, who states that O. K. may have been derived from **Aux Cayes** (which is pronounced **o-kay**), a town in Santo Domingo, for clerks in billing goods to retailers fell into the habit of using the letters O. K. as a phonetic abbreviation of the name of the town.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

### Non-Skid Streets

Cars traveling 30 miles an hour can stop within 57 feet on anti-skid streets surfaced with dolomite, asphalt, and filler.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Annual Party

St. Albans

Alderman Peter Shappy has for the 16th consecutive year made Christmas a happy day for the children of this city. A party with gifts, candy, ice cream, cookies, and soft drinks is his way of presenting greetings to the many little folks who would find the holiday a bleak affair but for his thoughtful interest.

Three hundred and seventy-five bags of toys and new clothing were distributed this year. The clothing included coats, sweaters, dresses, suits, underwear and mittens. One hundred boxes of groceries were also given to the most needy children to take home to their families.

An entertainment by the "Kentucky Ramblers," of St. Albans was also on the program, and of course there was a lighted tree.

This year five hundred and fifty children were the guests of Alderman Shappy.

### On Teaching Dogs

Sir John Lubbock taught his dog to read. He began by giving the dog food in a saucer over which he laid a card with the word "food" printed on it in large letters. Beside it he placed an empty saucer covered with a plain card. The dog soon learned the distinction between the cards and to bring that on which "food" was written. One morning he brought the food card nine times in succession selecting it from among the plain cards, although the relative position of the saucers was changed each time. Whenever he brought a plain card, his mistake was pointed out to him and he took it back and changed it. Of course the dog was rewarded with a little food when he brought the proper card.

Sir John says: "When I am going for a walk and invite him to come he gladly responds by picking up the 'out' card and running to the front door. As regards water I keep a card always on the floor in my dressingroom and whenever he is thirsty he brings this card."—From Nature (1884).

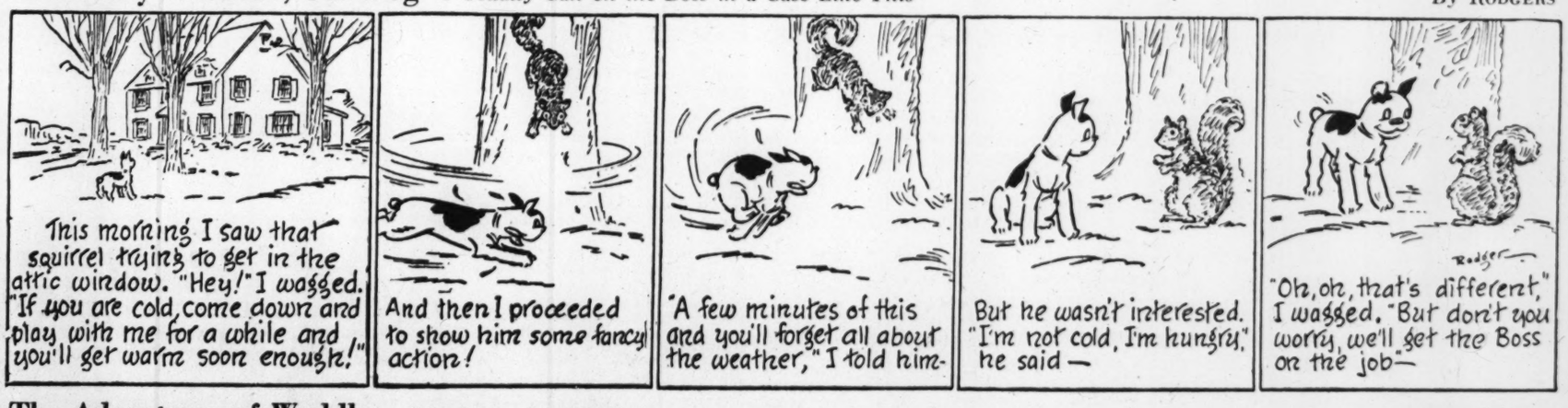
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's In For It*

By LE PELLEY

HOW ABOUT A RACE TODAY ?
NO — NOT TODAY, DORIE LEE...
WHEW.... DORIE LEE KEEPS WANTING ME TO RACE HER ON SKATES .... AND SO...
AND YOU'RE AFRAID SHE CAN BEAT YOU — WELL— YOU'RE IN FOR IT!
WHEN SHE BEAT YOU, HOW FAST DID SHE GO ?? WAS SHE FAR AHEAD OF YOU ???
OH — NOT SO VERY FAR
BUT THEN — SHE SKATED BACKWARDS MOST OF THE WAY !

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Usually Call on the Boss in a Case Like This*

By RODGERS


This morning I saw that squirrel trying to get in the attic window. "Hey!" I wagged. "If you are cold, come down and play with me for a while and you'll get warm soon enough!"
And then I proceeded to show him some fancy action!
"A few minutes of this and you'll forget all about the weather," I told him-
But he wasn't interested. "I'm not cold, I'm hungry," he said —
"Oh, oh, that's different," I wagged. "But don't you worry, we'll get the Boss on the job—"

## The Adventures of Waddles—*"Anchor's Aweigh!"*

By THE HAGERS

WITH OUR PROVISIONS FOR THE TRIP ON BOARD, WE STARTED FOR THE SHIP.
"SAILOR, AHOY!" THE BO'SUN CRIED, AS CLUMSILY I CLIMBED THE SIDE.
AND COOK CALLED, "I'VE A JOB FOR YOU; IT'S WASHING DISHES, MATE. YOU'LL DO."
THE ANCHOR CHAIN CLANKED NOISILY, AND NANCY JANE SET OUT TO SEA.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Prodding Production

By those who watched at close-range the first nine months of Britain's war effort, it has been said that Britain did not "get into the war" until France fell. They mean that the British people — particularly British industry — did not really "get their backs into it" until suddenly confronted by the necessity of a last-ditch defense. Then they discovered what a free people could do. Defense production nearly doubled during the summer. In one airplane factory it rose 30 per cent in one week—without any change in hours.

Some hard-headed Americans declare that only a similar emergency will evoke an all-out industrial defense effort in the United States. They say that if America declared war or if desperate disaster came to Britain, America's gigantic power would really become effective. Many who have had dealings with the Defense Advisory Council say that some such awakening is needed more than the reorganization just officially outlined in setting up the Office of Production Management. They say that even were the OPM to turn out not a two-headed "big four" but a streamlined, single-headed speeder of production, it could not do what a first-class disaster to the democratic cause would achieve.

Conceding that the human mind often awakens or reforms only through suffering, is it not possible for Americans, with the results of doubt and delay plainly set before them in a dozen other countries, to feel a measure of the wartime urgency without experiencing war?

They have chosen their course, decided that defense production must be speeded to the utmost. Yet they are hearing that the Reuther plan for using idle automobile plants to produce planes is impracticable because there is not enough aluminum nor enough guns to arm the planes.

That amounts to saying that no great increase in plane production—on which military men hinge the result or the duration of the war—is possible. But no explosion of public opinion has occurred. No one has asked whether any steps have been taken to apply priorities to aluminum so that America's tremendous production will not go into frying pans instead of planes. No one has asked whether with Yankee ingenuity guns cannot be produced.

The American people have just agreed with President Roosevelt's declaration that they can never acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and they know that an attempt to invade Britain is imminent. They have heard at the same time Rear Admiral Towers, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, declare that there will be a shortage of aircraft engines for eighteen months—eighteen months. They feel that America could start now to build factories and turn engines out before that. With some combustion of public demand, it would.

Questions about reorganization of the OPM are important. Americans should demand every form of defense streamlining. But the big necessity is reorganization of America's thinking—a real awakening.

### Wood Chopping

Wood chopping is a rite. It reaches as deeply into human consciousness as laying a fire on the hearth. Men have been performing these acts since the days of long ago when fire became a friend.

There's a fitness about the feel of a good ax in a man's hand. It's a tool that becomes peculiarly a man's own, when the heft, length and weight exactly match a man's strength and build.

The forest itself is a great symphony on a winter's day. There's time to listen to the wind talking among the branches; the chickadees call cheerfully; the sound of the ax rings through the aisles of the trees.

It requires skill to swing an ax cleanly and efficiently. It requires knowledge to choose the trees that ought to be cut; for today we cultivate our woodlots as one cultivates a crop.

The sun swings low across the sky. Steadily, piece by piece, the pile of wood grows larger. Each satisfying swing of the ax means wood for the stove and fireplace; hence, warmth, comfort, good cheer.

Wood chopping is a winter task. When one turns homeward at early dusk, and sees across the pasture and field the mellow light from the kitchen window, one realizes that chopping wood is bound up with a cozy farm kitchen and a savory supper. In broader scope, one instinctively knows that all work is good which leads to peace and love around a home's hearth.

### Men Against Machines

Greek infantrymen, armed with bayonets, grenades, and courage, and supported by light, well-trained mountain artillery, have done pretty well against Italian airplanes, tanks, and other mechanized equipment in Albania. So amazingly well indeed as to earn the world's admiration.

That admiration Americans have been perfectly willing to give. It is time the indomitable Greeks should receive something more. Consequently there is satisfaction even in an unconfirmed report that the Administration in Washington has moved to release to the Greeks warplanes now under production in the United States. The number is described as "less than 100," and one hopes it is not too much less.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor have seen the dispatch of Edmund Stevens reporting continued appeals of the Greeks for American help and the opinion of Gen. Alexander Papagos that the war in Albania would have been won by now if his forces could have had 300 good airplanes. It is said that not one American gun, motortruck or combat plane has arrived in Greece in the more than two months since the Italian attack was launched.

Discretion undoubtedly needs to be used in allocating the sale of arms and equipment to Greece so as not to impair the effort that is being made to supply the utmost in planes and munitions to Britain or to the American Army. But the purchases, it is said, are being handled through the British Purchasing Commission, whose home country already has sent guns, motor vehicles, and air support to the Greeks. And American defense could scarcely be better served than by the use of a generous part of American plane production in the hands of those who are resisting aggression.

The appearance of a contingent of American-built fighting planes or armored cars on the Greek front should have value not only for intrinsic military effect but also for encouragement as to American intentions.

### Millions Build His Monument

Although half the world is at war and the other half preparing for it, on six continents today men and women will pay mental tribute to a General who worked for peace. The Boy Scout movement, founded by Lord Baden-Powell, has had a profound influence for good on the lives and character of millions of persons in the thirty years of its existence. Boy Scouts, along with Girl Scouts and Girl Guides, numbered 4,500,000 in forty countries, before totalitarianism perverted youth groups into militaristic or political adjuncts in certain lands. Through its international organization, Scouting has actively promoted the idea of mankind's essential brotherhood the world over.

"B.-P.," as the movement he founded in 1908 affectionately knew him, gained world attention at the defense of Mafeking, but his book, "Aids to Scouting," published, oddly enough, during the siege, was to bring a more lasting fame. Lord Baden-Powell chose the fleur-de-lis as the Scout emblem because it is the "pointer" on the compass. Despite occasional lapses into barbarism, the world cannot fail to profit, and eventually to be guided, by the Scout principles of honor, friendliness, courtesy, kindness, and brotherhood. B.-P. knew that lessons learned as Scouts are never forgetten by men.

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The Reader's Digest has set a publishing record—a circulation above 4,000,000, and its editors declare the fact so many people "now purchase a magazine made up entirely of thought-provoking material is an encouraging commentary on our times." So it is, and the world these days needs good mental digestion as well as food for thought.

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The Associated Press reports that German planes and pilots have been sent to Italy and that General Pricolo, Italian air chief, says the German Air Corps should be regarded "as a great Italian unit." Perhaps because Italy today is so generally regarded as a great German colony.

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Father is now convinced that the postman has a sardonic sense of humor. While wishing him a happy New Year, he handed Father two envelopes the other morning, which later proved to contain State and Federal income tax blanks.

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Happiness is often a matter of reflection. If at first you smile in vain—smile, smile again.

## Our Readers Say—

### Physical Examinations—'Before'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We read in our various papers that the U. S. Army doctors are rejecting many of the Nation's draftees who have passed their Local Board's medical examinations.

To make Selective Service more efficient it seems to us that the physical examination should be made by the Army staff of medical men in the armories *before* the man is called for service.

If this were done the man would know for certain whether or not he is going to be finally accepted. This method would save the young man much embarrassment. He would not have to resign his position; nor would he have to face the embarrassment of returning to his parents and friends—if turned down.

The draftee would know definitely whether he is accepted or rejected before he winds up his affairs at home and takes leave of his family and friends.

This also will save the valuable time of hundreds of local physicians and board members who are donating their service to further this important work. Hours of paper work by local board clerical staffs would also be eliminated.

CLARENCE B. PHETTEPLACE,
Executive Secretary, Y. M. C. A.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

### "Hey! Bugler"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

About the editorial, "Hey! Bugler, Rise and Shine": It's all very simple, who wakes the bugler up. There is a Guard House, with a new guard going on duty every twenty-four hours. The corporal of the guard is on duty two hours, and there are three corporals; so it is the corporal who wakes up, not only the bugler of the guard who sleeps at the Guard House, but he also wakes up the next relief to go on duty. The cook also may be awakened by the guard if in camp, but in garrison I am sure he uses an alarm clock.

CHARLES VAN OSTEN,
Retired Master Sergeant

Los Angeles

### Discrimination?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor from a reader commenting on the ruling in the Army that men convicted of petty crime or misdemeanor would not be eligible to serve in the Army. I was glad to read a word in favor of such men, and wish to add my own candid opinion that any discrimination would be a great wrong. If a man has served a term and been released, he should be given an opportunity to enter a new life. The discipline of the army command, the associating with men busy with their duties, and restrained by the heavy demands upon them—all these things would surely correct their tendencies to do wrong, and give them the incentive to right doing which they seem to have lacked, or neglected to seek. I would like to see such men given a chance to redeem their mistakes by serving their country. M. T. C.

Los Angeles

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## The Bookshelf

### *The Mine in Warfare*

When Admiral Farragut made his historic remark plainly deprecating the torpedoes encountered in the harbor defenses of Mobile it seems he was referring to floating mines. Prof. A. M. Low, British inventor, recalls that in the less refined stages of modern naval warfare, mines were termed torpedoes. Dr. Low's treatise on the MINE AND COUNTERMINE (New York: Sheridan House. $2.75) combines a brief history of mine warfare with a readable analysis of present uses in this field.

Not the least significant thing about this book is its flat-footed optimism about Britain's ability to cope with the mine menace. The author is no armchair strategist, waging war on paper. From an engineering standpoint he is one of the best informed persons on this subject. Therefore it is significant when Dr. Low asserts that while magnetic mines may claim a few more victims they will not prove a widespread destroyer of shipping or in any way materially influence the general result of the war.

Of course, there is always the threat that mine warfare will emerge in some baffling new form. And any temporary success resulting from new methods is certain to be widely exploited by the attacking nation on the victim's home front for psychological reasons. But here Dr. Low's reasoning, based on practical knowledge, helps to allay the reader's misgivings. He reminds us, first, that what men have made men can unmake; second, that no one nation or race has a monopoly on inventive ingenuity.

By way of proof, the author cites the sowing of mines from German airplanes in the Thames Estuary, in the course of which one was dropped in shallow water. The wary British pounced on it, fished out its dual triggers and lugged it off to the laboratory. In a few days British ships were steaming through mine-infested waters wearing copper belts designed to keep "secret weapons" at a respectful distance.

Dr. Low regards the aerial mine-layer as less menacing than submarine mine-sowers. But here he stresses the dangers besetting mine-laying submarines, which frequently strew their cargoes indiscriminately to thwart the enemy's sweeping forces. The book cites many harrowing episodes in which German submarines have been destroyed in their own mine fields or where they have been trapped when their routes back to their home bases were countermined in their absence.

In assaying the future of the mine, Dr. Low points to the possibility of a new and vital use. That is the idea of employing "sky mines." The author believes nets strung with small mines sufficient to wreck an airplane on contact could be suspended from balloons. The balloon barrage already has proved its defensive value over British cities. As Dr. Low pictures it, dressing up the balloon barrage with an offensive guise gives the mine a plausible new dimension. H. T.

### The Nation Solidly Behind Him

YOUTH
INDUSTRY
DEMOCRATS
LABOR
CAPITAL
REPUBLICANS
DR
--ENDURING PEACE CANNOT BE BOUGHT AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER PEOPLE'S FREEDOM.
--WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTISANSHIP WE ARE COMMITED TO ALL-INCLUSIVE NATIONAL DEFENSE.
--TO FULL SUPPORT OF ALL THOSE RESOLUTE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE, WHO ARE RESISTING AGGRESSION.
--THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE SHALL PREVAIL.
WE STAND FOR—
1. FREEDOM OF SPEECH & EXPRESSION
2. FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.
3. FREEDOM FROM WANT.
4. FREEDOM FROM FEAR.

## Britons Grateful for American Aid

*The Christian Science Monitor has received a large number of letters from England, both directly and from the writers' friends in America, describing daily experiences under aerial bombardment. From these, editors have culled material which adds personal detail to the news reports.*

CARDIFF, WALES

Dear Mabel and David:

I was in London late in September. . . . I decided finally to go to the Cumberland Hotel. I asked for a quiet room. The clerk smiled and I hoped for the best. . . . About 8 o'clock the guns commenced. They were not fifty yards away in Hyde Park and the vibration shook the hotel. About 9 o'clock I went down to see how London reacted; there wasn't so much as the flicker of an eyelid apparent to suggest aught unusual was happening. Many were preparing for the night by taking pillows and rugs and inflated things (li-lows, I think they call them) to the shelter under the hotel. . . .

During the afternoon, after the meeting, I walked through Hyde Park with the chairman, and he said to me: "Just fancy the battle of London is on, and here we are, you and I, walking through this park as though nothing was happening." . . .

You can imagine the feeling of gratitude that exists for the splendid help that is coming from the U. S. A. and from our Commonwealth. FRANK

BIRMINGHAM

Some of my relatives have not slept in their night clothing for weeks. My brother has slept in a cellar for many weeks now. . . . We have had two warnings today, but we did not stop at the Red Cross Depot, and I don't thing anyone was afraid. . . . The Ninety-first Psalm is my best standby.

It is good to hear of the desire of your young men to join up. Oh, how I trust that their help will not be needed. Canada has responded well, as have the colonies; it is wonderful that they all feel the love for the mother country, which they have never seen. An Australian told me they always speak of England as "Home." MAUD

LETCHWORTH, HERTS.

There seems to be a great deal of loose money about in this country. All the great towns have been running War Weapons weeks and have raised great sums. Manchester, for instance, has raised over ten million pounds, and other places in proportion. Even in a small place like Letchworth about three thousand pounds has been raised. These vast sums are a free gift to the Government, a form of voluntary taxation in excess of the very high regular taxes. Money is also coming in from the Dominions and Colonies as free gifts. This is in addition to the great sums subscribed to the Red Cross and other relief funds.

Supplementing the great loans, taken up by banks, insurance companies, etc., there is a big drive for loans in small amounts collected by savings groups in all factories. More than forty million pounds has been raised in this way. Letchworth has raised over two hundred thousand pounds. Besides these great funds there is much individual help given in work and money to individual evacuees who are in want, and for various social centers and other helpful activities. . . .

Last evening we listened to a beautiful concert by Myra Hess, an internationally known pianist. She was about to start for a tour in America and Australia when war broke out, but canceled all arrangements in order to stay home and help. She was mainly responsible for arranging lunch-hour concerts in the National Gallery, from which the pictures had been removed to a place of safety. These concerts have been a great success, and a very high level has been aimed at and attained. More than 175,000 attendances show that Londoners appreciate good music even in war time. The charge for admission is one shilling, and provision is made for supplying light luncheons. Following on this, first rate concert parties have been touring for the industrial areas and all sorts of places have had experience of hearing really high class music for the first time. This has been a really great success. There is also a big movement to provide light music-hally entertainments in the great canteens connected with the big munition works, and also for the soldiers. DOUGLAS

HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE

They dropped one bomb five miles away and it shook our house. . . . If you listen to the German radio, they will tell you we are starving. Well, they are all lies. We have not been short of anything yet. In fact, I say often to Norman when we are getting our meals, "If only our table you would not think we had a war on!" . . . I only wish the German women could come and look in our shop windows. IVY

ASHINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND

Dear Miss W:

First of all I want to say that conditions over here are not nearly so bad as some of your newspapers would lead you to believe. Food is plentiful, shops are in good trade, everybody is cheerful, and in fact the Nation has settled down to a war routine which can have but one possible ending—the overthrow of what is now becoming increasingly understood as anti-Christ. F. B. K.

LONDON

Anyhow, life goes on surprisingly as usual. Here is an example: I left a pair of shoes to be repaired one day last week; and, on going to fetch them yesterday morning, I could not find the shop. Finally I found half of it, and there was the man carrying on with his shoe-mending with devastation outside. And my shoes were all neatly mended and tied up in a nice parcel awaiting me. E. R. W.

## From Yesterday for Today

*To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.*

### "By the Power of God"

Until philosophers are kings, or the kings and princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy, and political greatness and wisdom meet in one, and those commoner natures who pursue either to the exclusion of the other are compelled to stand aside, cities will never have rest from their evils—no, nor the human race, as I believe—and then only will this our State have a possibility of life and behold the light of day. . . .

I would not have you ignorant that, in the present evil state of governments, whatever is saved and comes to good is saved by the power of God, as we may truly say.—PLATO (431 B. C.-351 B. C.) in "The Republic."

## The Wide Horizon

### Now Is the Time

**By Josephine Keizer Littlejohn**

The tide of politics has ebbed. The political headquarters are deserted. The lights are out. The bunting is draggled. The posters are torn. The flood tide of grassroot politicians has subsided.

Oh, the pity of it. For now is the time when some of the most important struggles of American democracy, the struggles to control party organizations, are just beginning. Work done now will determine policies and personnel, may even decide elections two years or four years hence. Democratic politicians will be fighting Democratic politicians, and Republican politicians will be fighting Republican politicians.

The public will know of the fights. The press will tell of inside rumors and outside results. But the public, including the vast majority of nearly 50,000,000 grassroot politicians who struggled for political power just a short time ago, will shrug their shoulders and say, "The politicians are quarreling again!" and go their self-righteous ways, convinced of their personal and patriotic superiority to politicians.

* * *

The Democrats will have little quarreling. Because of victory, because of the vast amount of patronage at their disposal, their party's political officialdom will remain practically as it is. Why not? Under their direction, their party won at the polls. The old-line Democrats who took a walk, can continue walking.

The Republican, or as Mr. Willkie called it, the Opposition, Party will have fights in 48 States. Dissatisfaction with the outcome of the campaign and recriminations against this group of active leadership or that will account for some of the fights. Others will be caused by regular politicians fighting the leaders of Independent or Willkie Club groups.

The last two groups have just discovered the power of political organization. Calling themselves crusaders, convinced their ideas are best for the country, they wish to maintain their organizations for future work.

But alas, their headquarters are deserted. The flood tide of grassroot politicians has subsided. Yet something remains — something many of them scorned last summer, but something their recent awareness of organized political power is now causing them to regard with new eyes.

This is the permanent political organization of the Republican Party.

* * *

This organization is exactly like the permanent organization of the Democratic Party; or of that of any other party calling itself anything from A to Z in our 48 States. For all party organizations are designed in State laws and erected by ballots of citizens.

In every State, party organization has the same design: a stepped pyramid resting on a broad Precinct foundation: rising in graduated lifts of Precinct, Ward, County and State Committees, numerically based on quotas of citizens and topped by the National Committee with two members, man and woman, from each State.

The structure differs in some States; some having the primary system throughout, some having the convention system still. But every one is based on precinct control.

Party organizations are elected. They must be re-elected every two or four years according to the various State laws. Thus, to speak of "Old Guard politicians" in control of either party, is exactly like speaking of "old Senators" or "old Congressmen." It merely means both have been elected many times. And there is only one way to be elected to American Government or party offices: by gaining the majority of votes cast!

The pity is, that in our party elections, so few citizens care enough to vote, that a small minority of our citizenship is often able to dominate our great political structures.

Today, hurrah! new groups of citizens are interested. You Independents and you Willkie Clubs: Oh, stay interested!

You Independents and Willkie-ites have the same right and chance as any Old Guard politician, to demonstrate leadership of your neighbors. If you have leadership enough to rally the majority of your neighbors to your support, you can take possession of your precinct, county, and State committees in the only way anyone ever can—by majority rule.

To be sure, when you win your fights, New Crusaders, you'll be dubbed "politicians." But don't let that discourage you.

In this campaign, you Crusaders have demonstrated political leadership and organizing ability. Why shy at political organization governed by law and ballots? Come in and take possession by ballots—if you can—of the Opposition Party of the greatest democratic government on earth!


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